

VÕ THỊ THÚY ANH - TÔN NỮ PHƯƠNG CHI

BÀI TẬP Tiếng Anh 10

(CÓ ĐÁP ÁN)



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

UNIT 1: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...

TEST 1

I. Put the following words into the correct columns.

tea dinner leave lead drink seat
field repeat till interest little event

/ ɪ /	/ i: /
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

II. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the words in parentheses.

1. It's for us to study English songs. (interest)
2. My younger brother enjoys social very much. (act)
3. She answered the teacher's question almost (immediate)
4. My holiday was absolutely (wonder)
5. There was a special on the radio this morning. (announce)
6. The stadium is with football fans. (crowd)

III. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

ask	get up	go	make	play	speak
-----	--------	----	------	------	-------

1. Peter always late on Sundays.
2. Ann and John sometimes tennis at weekends.
3. My mother often French at home.
4. Small children questions all the time.
5. Sarah to Oxford to see her mother twice a week.
6. I more mistakes in English when I'm tired.

IV. Put the adverbs in the right places.

1. You are here when something happens. (usually)
2. Her mum cooks a meal in the evening. (always)
3. She saw this ghost. (often)
4. You should look where you're going. (always)
5. We saw sweets in those days. (never)
6. It is very difficult. (sometimes)

V. Complete the story with these words.

didn't start decided looked was waved
shouted arrived lifted jumped stopped

Terence Magee likes walking in the mountains. Last week he (1) on holiday with his family in Scotland. One afternoon he was on his way down a mountain when he (2) at a chairlift. There was nobody on it. Mr Magee was tired, so he (3) into one of the chairs and the chairlift (4) him up into the sky.

A few seconds later the lift (5) Mr Magee waited, but the lift (6) again. He (7) down. He was about fifteen metres above the ground, so he (8) that it wasn't a good idea to jump down. He (9) and (10), but it was no good. There was nobody on the mountain. Soon it was dark and it was very cold.

VI. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

John gets up at seven o'clock. He takes a shower. Then he gets dressed. He has coffee and toast for breakfast. He leaves his apartment at eight-thirty. He goes to work by bus. He works in a bookstore. He starts work at nine o'clock. At one o'clock he has lunch in a small café. He leaves work at five-thirty and goes home. First he has dinner. Then he watches television. He goes to bed at eleven o'clock and reads a book until he falls asleep.

1. What time does John get up?

.....

2. What does he do after that?

.....

3. Where does he work?

.....

4. How does he go to work?

.....

5. What time does he start work?

.....

6. Where does he have lunch?

.....

7. What time does he finish work?

.....

8. What does he often do after work?

.....

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. evening B. me C. prepare D. even
2. A. seat B. tear C. seaside D. scream
3. A. pie B. brief C. believe D. field
4. A. district B. civic C. discuss D. routine
5. A. weather B. tea C. peasant D. pleasant

II. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

say	sit	try	wash	watch	listen to
-----	-----	-----	------	-------	-----------

1. Andy always his clothes on Saturdays.
2. That child never "Thank you".
3. He in the same chair every evening.
4. She usually music when she has free time.
5. She to go skiing every year.
6. My parents TV most evenings.

III. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from the list given.

danger takes panic experiences prefer took

1. It me 15 minutes to walk to school.
2. Which do you, travelling by train or by plane?
3. The plane off an hour late.
4. The police said that his life was in
5. I got into a when I saw the door was locked.
6. He had many interesting while travelling in Africa.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the past simple.

play sell phone write
drink arrive teach win

1. Mozart more than 600 pieces of music.
2. "How did you learn to drive?" "My mother me."
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we it.
4. I was very thirsty. I the water very quickly.

5. Sam and I tennis yesterday. He's much better than I am, so he easily.
6. He his wife as soon as he at the airport.

V. Use the given sets of words and phrases to make sentences about a volcanic eruption.

1. It be like midnight / noon yesterday / Mount Pinatubo / northern Philippines / erupt / second time.
.....
2. A huge cloud / dust / gas / steam / be thrown / fifteen miles into the sky.
.....
3. Ash / rocks fall / farms / villages / up to twenty miles / the volcano.
.....
4. Roads / be filled / thousands of people / some / cars / buses / lorries / others / foot.
.....
5. They / all try / escape / wall of lava / moving down / mountain / homes.
.....

VI. Read about David and Rosa and then do the tasks that follow.

David is an architect and Rosa is a doctor in a large hospital. David gets up at 7.30 a.m and takes a shower. He leaves home at 8.30 and goes to work by train. He arrives at the office at 9.00.

Rosa gets up at 9.30 because she doesn't start work until 1.00 in the afternoon. She goes by bus to the hospital at 12.15.

David finishes work at 5.30 p.m and goes shopping in a supermarket near the office. Then he goes home and cooks dinner. He eats alone in the kitchen at 7.00 and then he usually watches TV in the living room until Rosa gets home at 10.00. She often has her dinner in front of the TV.

David goes to bed at 11.00, but Rosa usually goes to bed a little later.

A. Write short answers to the questions.

1. Is David a doctor?

.....

2. Does Rosa work in a hospital?
.....
3. Can David cook?
.....
4. Who usually goes to bed later, David or Rosa?
.....

B. Complete the table. An example has been done for you.

	David	Rosa
Occupation?	... <i>an architect</i> ...	
What time / get up?		
How / go to work?		
What time / start work?		
What time / finish work?		
What / often do after work?		

TEST 3

I. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences and then practise speaking them.

1. dean / the / be / new / to / seemed / to / eager / she / meet.
.....
2. week / on / these / beach / people / every / we / the / meet.
.....
3. it / a / feed / tiger / easy / to / finds / he.
.....
4. English / is / history / of / simplest / for / it / know / him / to / the / impossible / facts.
.....
.....
5. for / city / bit / is / this / , / a / in / live / big / it / fit / isn't / him / to?
.....
6. big / in / sits / seat / a / she.
.....

II. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

1. I had a long chat her her job.
2. Are you content your present salary?
3. We liked our room, but we weren't happy the food the hotel.
4. Many people screamed panic when they realised that they were danger.
5. We're going to leave Da Lat.
6. Tell your classmates your daily routine.

III. Put the simple past verbs into the story.

1 – 6:	come	hear	open	say	not see	stand
7 – 10:	give	hold	not read	take		
11 – 15:	run	say	not speak	turn	write	

He (1) outside her door for a long time. Then he (2) her footsteps inside the house. She (3) the door and (4) out. At first she (5) him, but then she (6) 'Oh, hello, Harold.' He (7) a paper out of his pocket and (8) it to her. She (9) it in one hand, but (10) it. 'Listen', he (11) She (12) 'I (13) you this letter because - 'She (14) back into the house. He (15) and walked slowly down the street.

IV. There are eight mistakes in this passage. Find and correct them.

James work in London, but he not live there. Every morning he gets up at 6.00 and he goes in train to London. The journey spends an hour and he doesn't gets home till 8.00 in the evening. Then he watchs TV and goes to bed. He has good job, but he works very hardly.

V. Make eight sentences from the box.

come	get	always	usually	often	happy	late	tired
am	is	are	sometimes	not often	friendly	bad-tempered	
feel		occasionally	never		depressed	in trouble	

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

VI. Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks. Make any changes in the form if necessary.

do	finish	get dressed	get up
have	relax	take a walk	talk

Frank's day begins at 6.30. He (1), takes a shower and (2) He always (3) breakfast and drinks a cup of coffee. Then he goes to the university for his classes. When he (4) his morning classes, he usually eats lunch at 12.00 in the cafeteria. At lunch, he sometimes (5) with his friends. After lunch he goes to his afternoon classes. He usually goes home at about 5.00. He eats dinner and (6) for a while. Sometimes he (7) or goes running. For the rest of the evening he reads and (8) homework. Frank goes to bed about 11.00. What a busy day!

UNIT 2: SCHOOL TALKS

TEST 1

- I. Tick (✓) the correct sounds for the letters in bold in the words below.**

	/ɪ/	/i:/	/ʌ/	/a:/
1. s ubject	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. t each	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. o ne	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. a bove	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. st reet	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. c ar	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. w orry	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. p arty	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. s emester	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. t ick	☐	☐	☐	☐

- II. Match a question in A with its answer in B.**

1. What do you do?	a. By bicycle.
2. Who did you go out last night?	b. It's today!
3. Where do you live?	c. I'm a student.
4. When's your birthday?	d. Forty.
5. Why are you wearing a suit?	e. Classical music.
6. How many students are there in your class?	f. In an apartment in the centre of the city.
7. What kinds of music do you like best?	g. Tam and An.
8. How do you go to school?	h. Because I'm going to an important meeting.

- III. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the words in parentheses.**

- I'm worried about the of the children. (safe)
-, the demand for copper has increased. (similar)
- The film is so that I've seen it twice. (interest)

4. Nguyen is the most common in Vietnam. (name)
5. The firm has over 500 (employ)
6. This part of the form is not to foreign students. (apply)

IV. Read the information about someone who wants to do a language course. Fill in the information on the Course Application Form.

Cheryl Harvey is eighteen and comes from Australia. She can speak French and German very well and now she wants to learn Spanish. She has never spoken it before so she would like to go on a course for beginners. She would like one class a week.

<i>COURSE APPLICATION FORM</i>		
Full name:	(1)	
Nationality:	(2)	
Age:	(3)	
Which language do you want to study?	(4)	
Which course?	(5)	
How often do you want classes?	(6)	

V. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms.

1. We enjoy (play) tennis in the morning.
2. Has Ann finished (take) her photos?
3. Alice expected (pass) the exam; she was surprised when she got low marks.
4. I have to practise (drive) so that I can pass my test.
5. Did Jeremy agree (help) you with your work?
6. Alec suggested (stop) at the supermarket.
7. John's given up (eat) sweets.
8. I hope (go) to Ireland later this year.

VI. Read the following small talks and then answer the questions given.

Hello. My name's Tran Tuan Minh. I'm sixteen years old. I'm a student at Nguyen Hue High School. I'm in class 10A with forty-one other students. I live in the centre of the city. I go to school by bicycle. I like listening to

music and playing computer games in my free time. My favorite subjects at school are Maths and Chemistry, but I don't like Physics.

Hello. My name's Max. I'm a student at a school in Washington, D.C., and I'm 17 years old. I don't live in Washington, but in a suburb just across the river. I go to school by bus. I like listening to music and playing computer games when I have free time, too. My favourite subjects at school are Computer science and Maths, but I don't like History because there are so many historical events that I can't remember them.

1. Who is older, Minh or Max?

.....

2. Do they study at the same school?

.....

3. Where do they live?

.....

4. How do Minh and Max go to school?

.....

5. What do Minh and Max do in their free time?

.....

6. Which subject at school do they both like?

.....

7. Which subject does Minh not like?

.....

8. Why does Max not like History?

.....

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. ab <u>o</u> ve | B. bi <u>o</u> logy | C. l <u>o</u> ve | D. w <u>o</u> nderful |
| 2. A. y <u>o</u> ur | B. y <u>o</u> ung | C. c <u>o</u> usin | D. tr <u>o</u> uble |
| 3. A. h <u>a</u> rd | B. f <u>a</u> ther | C. c <u>a</u> ll | D. p <u>a</u> rt <u>y</u> |
| 4. A. s <u>o</u> me | B. cl <u>o</u> se | C. h <u>o</u> mework | D. c <u>o</u> ld |
| 5. A. m <u>a</u> rvellous | B. t <u>a</u> rget | C. g <u>u</u> itar | D. w <u>a</u> rm |
| 6. A. s <u>u</u> bject | B. h <u>u</u> ge | C. s <u>t</u> udy | D. l <u>u</u> nc <u>h</u> |

II. Make questions for the following responses.

- 1?
I have a toothache.
- 2?
Because it (English) is an international language.
- 3?
They're living in Da Nang City now.
- 4?
She spends two hours a day practising playing the piano.
- 5?
I'm staying in Nha Trang for two weeks.
- 6?
I like English best.

III. Put the sentences in the correct order to make a logical conversation. The first one has been done for you.

- I really like it.
..... Me too. Whose class are you in?
..... Well, I'm taking a business class.
..... How do you like the class so far?
..... Oh, so am I.
..(1).. So, what are you taking this semester?
..... Professor Jones'.

IV. Put the verb into the correct form, *to ...* or *-ing*.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy (watch) TV. It's relaxing.
2. It was a nice day, so we decided (go) for a walk.
3. There was a lot of traffic, but we managed (get) to the airport in time.
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford (go) out very often.
6. We've got a new computer in our office. I haven't learned how (use) it yet.
7. I wish that dog would stop (bark) It's driving me crazy.
8. We were hungry, so I suggested (have) dinner early.

V. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

Hi! My name's Rumi and I come (1) Osaka in Japan. I live with my parents. My father (2) a job, but my mother doesn't. Next year I'm (3) to study economics at a university.

I like going out (4) my friends, Toshi and Noriko. Sometimes we go skiing and sometimes we go to a disco. (5) we never dance. We just sit there chatting with one another (6) listening to music.

VI. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Could you turn the radio down, please?
Would you mind ?
2. "Why don't we go out for a walk?" said he.
He suggested
3. We can't live like this any more.
We can't go on
4. It's not a good idea to travel during rush hour.
It's best to avoid
5. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a license.
The driver of the car admitted

TEST 3

I. Read the following secret messages and then write them into the right sentences.

1. it ɪz 'fʌni tu: si: ðə 'dʒʌdʒ ɪn 'trʌbl tu: kætʃ ðə bʌs.
.....
2. 'mʌðə kʌmz ænd 'hʌrɪz tu: 'bʌtə maɪ jʌŋ 'kʌznz bʌn.
.....
3. ðɪ 'ɑ:kɪtekt 'stɑ:tɪd wɜ:k ɪn hɪz ka: pɑ:kt ɪn ðə 'fɑ:məz jaɪd.
.....
4. ðə dɔg ɡa:dɪŋ ðə pɑ:k ɡeɪv ʃa:p bæk æt ðɪ 'ɑ:tɪst.
.....

II. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

1. I am class 10A forty-three other students.
2. Chu Van An is one of the best schools Hanoi.
3. She wants to be a teacher because she loves working children.

4. I usually go to school bicycle.
5. The streets are crowded people and vehicles.
6. We were stuck a traffic jam an hour.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

listen	dismiss	warn	learn
make	interrupt	mend	give up

1. I tried him of the danger on the road ahead, but he didn't stop
2. I hate you while you're working.
3. I began Spanish when I was very young.
4. My shirt needs
5. I regretted him because he was a good worker most of the time.
6. Will you please stop that noise?
7. I tried smoking for a few days to see if my cough would get better.

IV. There are eight mistakes in the use of verb forms in the notice. Find and correct them.

ATTENTION ALL STUDENTS!

Would you like sharing an apartment in the centre of town, a five-minute walk from the university? I am look for someone to share with me!

I enjoy socialising and cook, but I can't stand to do the dishes. I also enjoy living in a clean apartment, but don't worry - you don't need cleaning every day! I always get up early, and I love listening to music in the mornng. I hope you don't mind to wake up to classical music!

You need calling me before the end of the week because I hope finding someone very soon.

Call Erica at 555-9361. Evenings only.

V. Read the information about a student who wants somewhere to live. Fill in the information on the form.

To Central College

My name is Giovanni Zola and I'm from Italy. I'm going to study English at your college for six weeks, from June 19 until July 31. Please

find me a small flat to rent. My flight is on June 17, so I have booked a hotel for two nights.

CENTRAL COLLEGE	
STUDENT ACCOMMODATION FORM	
First name:	(1)
Surname:	(2)
Nationality:	(3)
Course:	(4)
Starting date:	(5)
Number of weeks:	(6)
Wants to live in	(7)

VI. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Will you wait outside the office?
Would you mind
2. Are you sorry you didn't go to the circus last night?
Do you regret
3. Tom said "Let's have fish for dinner."
Tom suggested
4. Gerry didn't arrive on time.
Gerry failed
5. Jack said that he hadn't stolen the car.
Jack denied

UNIT 3: PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

TEST 1

I. Put the words in the box into the correct columns.

some	many	said	heart	weather
father	death	hard	tragic	exact
any	send	camp	but	ambitious

/a:/	/ʌ/	/e/	/æ/
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

II. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the words in parentheses.

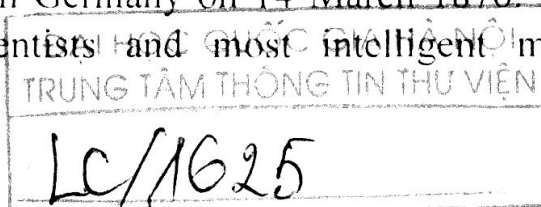
1. Are you interested in doing research? (science)
2. Women nowadays have the opportunity to acquire an
(educate)
3. It's for me to go home for lunch because I have a lot of
work to do. (possible)
4. She is trying her best to improve her conditions. (live)
5. Marie became the first woman a PhD from the
Sorbonne. (receive)

III. Choose the most suitable tense.

1. I suddenly remembered that I *forgot* / *had forgot* my keys.
2. By the time Sheila got back, Chris *went* / *had gone*.
3. David *ate* / *had eaten* Japanese food before, so he knew what to order.
4. When he left, Peter *forgot* / *had forgot* that he *put* / *had put* his
passport and wallet in his other jacket.
5. When he *is* / *was* a child, he *likes* / *liked* eating sweets very much.
6. Sally *didn't go* / *hadn't gone* to a boxing match before.

IV. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

Einstein was (1) in Germany on 14 March 1876. He was
one of the (2) scientists and most intelligent men (3)



..... the world. However, he (4) the entrance examination for the Federal Polytechnic of Zurich (5) he was (6) young man!

V. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I did my homework and then watched TV.

After I

2. Sue left the house, but first she checked that she had her keys.

Before Sue

3. Julia cleaned the house. Then she fell asleep on the sofa.

After Julia

4. Brian bought a new television. First he checked all the prices.

Before Brian

5. Kate took two aspirins, and then she felt a lot better.

After Kate

VI. Read the following surprising facts about some famous people. Then write the correct word or figure in each blank in the conversations.

Queen Isabella of Spain was born on 22 April 1451. She helped Columbus and gave him ships and men to sail across the Atlantic Ocean. As a result, Columbus discovered the New World. However, all the ships and men cost less than two parties she gave!

Louis Braille invented a way for the blind to read. This great man was born on 4 January 1809. Another great inventor, Thomas Edison, liked reading books written in Braille more than books in normal print, even though he could see perfectly well.

The Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen, was born on 16 July 1872. Amundsen was the first man to reach the South Pole. When he set out from Norway, however, everyone thought that he was on his way to the North Pole!

1. A. In which year was Queen Isabella of Spain born?

B. In

2. A. Who was born in 1809?

B.

3. A. What did like doing?

B. He liked reading books in Braille.

4. A. What is?
B. It is a way for the blind to read.
5. A. How much did two of Queen Isabella's parties cost?
B. They cost all the ships and men she gave to Columbus.
6. A. How many people arrived at the South Pole before Amundsen?
B.
7. A. From which country did Amundsen set out to the South Pole?
B.
8. A. How many explorers are mentioned in the three paragraphs above?
B.

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. answer B. father C. marry D. ask
2. A. parent B. any C. champion D. romantic
3. A. weather B. teacher C. leather D. measure
4. A. sand B. man C. pass D. bad
5. A. said B. head C. ever D. research

II. Fill in each gap with one suitable preposition.

1. I received a letter a friend of mine this morning.
2. a brilliant student, Julia always ranks first in her class.
3. They are living charity.
4. She works a baby-sitter.
5. Do you know why Tim's mother got angry him?

III. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the words in parentheses.

1. The boys are in for the competition next week. (train)
2. She spoke for 20 minutes without (interrupt)
3. I'm sorry for my being late. (extreme)
4. Parents are always for their children. (ambition)
5. I found the visit most (education)

IV. Complete the sentences, using the verbs in the box in the simple past or past perfect tense.

eat	never be	go	not have	become	happen
be	already make	come	resign	just overtake	die

- Two people in a car crash yesterday. They a lorry when the accident
- When Margaret Thatcher in 1990, she The prime minister for eleven years.
- We to Rome last year. We there before.
- We any lunch yesterday. When we home we found that the dog it.
- Bruce Springsteen famous with his record *Born in the USA*, but in fact he several records before then.

V. Complete the passage with the words from the list.

*Unfortunately gardening carry out earned
thought continued asked set fire*

When he was a boy at school, Edison (1) a lot of questions. The teacher (2) he was stupid and she sent him home. Edison's mother taught her son at home and he began to (3) a lot of experiments. He (4) money for his experiments by (5) Later he worked on train and (6) to experiment there. (7), in one of his experiments, he (8) to the train!

VI. Read Mr Lam's C.V and then write a paragraph about him.

Name:	Lam Tran	Mr. / Ms
Date of birth:	5/2/67	
Place of birth:	Hanoi	
Present occupation:	Doctor	
Education		
Schools attended:	Le Hong Phong High School, Hanoi Medicine School	
Exams passed:	English, French, Medicine	
Previous job		
Job	Date from	Date to
Factory worker	January 1985	August 1988
Interests: Music and gardening		

TEST 3

I. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences and then practise speaking them.

1. fresh / breeze / scent / air / the / was / by / of / gentle / sent / the.
.....
2. with / elegant / well / clever / , / manners / , / everyone / dressed / slender / was.
.....
3. bench / friend / left / bread / his / on / red / Teddy's / a / of / pencil / full / wet.
.....
4. happened / factory / he / the / added / the / of / accident / in / back / that / the.
.....
5. rats / glad / bag / in / that / the / black / I'm / cat / the / catches.
.....

II. Put a circle round the odd word in each list.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. happy | 2. famous | 3. born |
| married | important | sang |
| engaged | young | married |
| single | great | died |
| 4. discover | 5. achieve | 6. arrive |
| make | fail | depart |
| find out | manage | set out |
| learn | succeed | leave |

III. Complete the sentences. Put one verb in the past simple and one in the past perfect.

1. Lisa (give) me a ride because I (miss) the bus.
2. I (thank) her for everything she (do)
3. When I got to the office, I (realise) that I (forget) to lock the front door.

4. When they (finish) their work, they (go) home.
5. I took my family to Paris last year. I (be) there as a student, so I (know) my way around.
6. When I (listen) to the news, I (go) to bed.

IV. Join these pairs of sentences, using the conjunctions in parentheses.

Change one verb into the past perfect.

1. I took a shower. I went to bed. (after)
.....
2. I read the letter. I threw it away. (when)
.....
3. He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)
.....
4. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)
.....
5. Her children left home. She started writing. (before)
.....

V. Read the article about Penélope Cruz, the film star. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each space (1-8).

The actress Penélope Cruz comes from Madrid and was born in 1974. She dances (1) well and once made a rock (2) the group *Mecano*. Cruz (3) her first film in 1991 and soon became a big name in Spanish cinema. Since then, she (4) in several important films in Spain and in the U.S.A. One Spanish film won an Oscar in the famous film competition, for the (5) foreign film.

When she is going to make (6) new film, she looks for information that will make the film really special. This often means travelling to (7) country and talking to people there. She loves (8) photographs on these trips.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. too | B. very | C. enough | D. so |
| 2. A. at | B. to | C. in | D. with |
| 3. A. made | B. created | C. performed | D. did |
| 4. A. is | B. was | C. has been | D. was being |
| 5. A. well | B. good | C. better | D. best |
| 6. A. any | B. no | C. some | D. many |
| 7. A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. all |
| 8. A. take | B. taking | C. takes | D. to taking |

VI. Read the passage and then answer the questions below it.

Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, Italy, in 1564. He was a mathematician, astronomer and physicist and made valuable discoveries in all these fields. For example, he discovered sunspots for the first time. Galileo was a student at the University of Pisa when he was young, and later a professor at different universities in Italy. He was famous for his lectures, and students came from over Europe to hear them.

1. When and where was Galileo Galilei born?

.....

2. Who was he?

.....

3. In what fields did he make valuable discoveries?

.....

4. Name one of his discoveries mentioned in the passage.

.....

5. What was he famous for?

.....

TEST YOURSELF A

(Units 1 - 3)

TEST 1

I. Tick (✓) the correct sound for the letters in bold in the words below.

	/ɪ/	/i:/	/ʌ/	/ɑ:/	/e/	/æ/
1. fellow	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. ask	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. husband	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. during	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. study	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. street	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. hard	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. worry	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. traffic	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. peasant	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11. difficult	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12. degree	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

II. Put in the correct forms of the verbs.

1. You can't help (like) him.
2. We decide (stay) at home.
3. We expect (hear) from Ann soon.
4. I've given up (smoke)
5. Would you mind (pass) the bread?
6. Don't put off (see) the doctor.
7. Do you enjoy (watch) football?
8. She pretended (be) : ill.

**III. Read the letter from a student who wants a book from the library.
Fill in the information on the Reservation Form.**

23 University Hall
Weston
26 March

The Librarian
Weston University Library
Dear Sir / Madam,

I am going to take an important exam on the 17th April. Before the exam I must read *Understanding Science* by S J Renshaw. Please can I have the book for one week from 10th April?

Yours faithfully,
Mary Jones

**WESTON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
RESERVATION FORM**

Name of book:	1.
Name of writer:	2.
When do you want the book?	3.
For how many days?	4.
Student's name:	5.
Student's address:	6.

IV. Put the verbs in brackets in the simple present, simple past or past perfect.

1. You (live) in North London, don't you?
2. I (not recognise) Helen, because she (cut) her hair very short.
3. Vegetarians are people who (not eat) meat.
4. Because he (not check) the oil for so long, the car (break) down.
5. It was a firm that I (never hear) of
6. Some people still think the sun (go) round the earth.
7. The lesson (already start) when I (arrive)
8. We (usually stay) with Peggy when we go to Chicago.

V. Read the passage and choose one appropriate phrase in the box for each blank. There are more phrases than needed.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| A. were seen by Diana Ross | G. between 1967 and 1969 |
| B. Joe Jackson, a guitarist | H. to play musical instruments |
| C. Jones produced Michael's solo album | I. their first performance |
| D. the United States | J. four <i>Number One</i> records |
| E. the best seller | K. who had written the music |
| F. performed in many parts in the world | L. Their first album |

Michael Jackson was born in Indiana, (1) on 29th August 1958. He is the son of Kathy Jackson, a **clarinetist** and (2) Michael is one of 9 children: six boys and three girls. His parents taught all of the children (3) and they formed a group, *The Jackson Five*.

They won several talent contests (4) and became famous in the Chicago area.

They (5) in 1969 and she took them to her record company, *Motown Records* in Detroit. (6) was called *Diana Ross presents the Jackson Five*. During 1970 the group had (7) in quick succession.

Michael met the producer Quincy Jones. (8) for many films and TV series. (9) "*Of the Wall*" in 1979. It was (10) and four tracks from the album were *Top Ten* hits.

VI. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- It isn't necessary to book tickets for the show in advance.
You don't need
- There's no point in asking George to help.
It isn't worth
- Harry couldn't get his parents' permission to buy a motorbike.
Harry's parents refused
- Don't forget the lights when you leave.
Don't forget
- We had dinner, and then we went to the concert.
After we

- 6 He regrets not going to the party last night.
He regrets that
- 7 Kate took two aspirins, and then she felt a lot better.
After Kate
- 8 Sheila went out for the evening, but first she washed her hair.
Before

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> tomic | B. <u>ca</u> lculat <u>ion</u> | C. <u>ba</u> ckground | D. ma <u>rr</u> y |
| 2. A. <u>i</u> nterview | B. curri <u>c</u> ulum | C. roma <u>n</u> tic | D. mach <u>i</u> ne |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> orry | B. <u>w</u> orry | C. <u>b</u> orrow | D. <u>s</u> orrow |
| 4. A. <u>te</u> acher | B. <u>fe</u> ather | C. <u>fe</u> ast | D. <u>se</u> aside |
| 5. A. <u>f</u> ather | B. <u>l</u> anguage | C. <u>p</u> anic | D. <u>n</u> arrow |
| 6. A. <u>m</u> all | B. <u>a</u> n <u>y</u> thing | C. <u>c</u> all | D. <u>t</u> all |
| 7. A. <u>c</u> ousin | B. <u>l</u> ove | C. <u>p</u> ull | D. <u>s</u> ubject |
| 8. A. <u>f</u> ather | B. <u>t</u> arget | C. <u>w</u> arm | D. <u>p</u> ark |

II. Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs from the box.

pass	drive	paint	postpone	concentrate
call	help	make	fly	go

- Shhh. I'm trying I'm doing a problem for my accounting class, and I can't afford any mistakes.
- Let's postpone abroad until the political situation improves.
- Why did Marcia refuse us?
- I considered to Da Nang. Finally I decided
- Our teacher agreed the test until Friday.
- Have you finished your apartment yet?
- How do you expect your courses if you don't study?
- Don't forget the dentist's office this afternoon.

III. Say how often you do some of the following things.

Examples: (0) I sometimes stay in bed late.

(00) I don't often go to the doctor.

(0) stay in bed	have bad dreams	read poetry
(00) go to the doctor	get headaches	eat chocolate
go to the cinema	cook	go swimming
forget people's name	fall in love	feel happy

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

IV. There are six mistakes in the use of tenses in this paragraph. Find and correct them.

A few months ago, I move into a small flat after living for years with my parents. It is the first time I have ever had a place of my own and I was very fond of it despite the lack of space. I have been in the flat for a few days when a friend phoned and practically had begged me to let him stay for a while. He explained he lost his job recently but was sure he would find another one very soon. Since I think it would be only a short while, I said yes.

V. Use the prompts below to build up a narrative

One night / I arrive late / a hotel. / I park car / car park / forget / put / handbrake on. / As I / getting / suitcase / out of / boot / car / start / move towards another car. / Quickly / I rush / front / car / and try / stop it. / However / car / be too heavy / I get trapped / car. / I / not move. / Luckily / some people / coming out of / hotel. / I shout / help. / people / push / car back / I thank. / I / not be hurt / it / be very embarrassing.

VI. Read the article about George Weekes and choose the best answer among A, B or C for each question.

GEORGE WEEKES

George Weekes writes poems and books for all age groups, and sometimes reads his work on television.

"My parents moved to Manchester from Jamaica just before I was born, but east London has been my home for many years now. Tourists never come here. This part of the city has problems, but there are also many good things about it.

People of many nationalities live in this area, so there are shops with Jamaican bread, African vegetables, Chinese spices and lots of other interesting things. The shop my wife likes best is one that sells beautiful Indian dresses. The local bookshop is much more friendly than a big store and I'm always happy to talk to the customers about my books!

I'm 36 years old now but I don't really like 36-year-olds! Once people become 30 they think about money too much and say that modern music is too noisy! Almost all my friends here are under 17. I love their language and their music. They give me ideas for my writing.

Sometimes I go for a run along the river. There are flowers and animals and even some cows there, so it's like being in the country. I live and work in a city but inside I am still a country person."

1. George Weekes is
A. a writer B. an actor C. a farmer D. a teacher
2. George was born in
A. Jamaica B. London C. Manchester D. China
3. What does George say about his part of London?
A. Tourists should go there. B. It is crowded with tourists.
C. Life there isn't always easy. D. It's in the city centre.
4. His wife's favourite shop sells
A. food B. clothes C. books D. bread
5. George likes the bookshop because
A. it is bigger than any other stores
B. the books are cheap
C. he can meet his readers there
D. it has so many books

UNIT 4: SPECIAL EDUCATION

TEST 1

I. Put the words in the correct columns.

follow *short* *job* *correspond* *proper*
honest *more* *afford* *course* *oral*

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

II. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the words in parentheses.

1. It's difficult for the children to take part in outdoor activities. (able)
2. Things improve. (gradual)
3. Congratulations! We are very of you. (pride)
4. We'd a good stay there. I felt quite with the service in that hotel. (satisfy)
5. You should inform the police if you see anything (suspect)

III. Complete the text with the words from the box, using *used to* ...

buy	go	have	keep	look after
look at	live	play	stand	take

Recently we took our 15-year-old son Joe to the place in Paris where we (1) when he was a baby. We showed him the house, with the balcony where he (2) and make speeches to imaginary crowds. Then we went inside, and believe it or not, there was Mme Duchène, who (3) Joe when we were working. She didn't look a day older. We couldn't get into the flat, but we saw the garden where Joe (4) Then we visited the park where we (5) him for walks, the zoo where he (6) the lions and tigers, and the lake where we (7)

..... **boating**. Not much had changed in the area: most of the shops were still **there**, including the wonderful old grocer's where we (8) **delicacies** like cherries in brandy. But the friendly butcher who (9) **the** best pieces of meat for us was gone, and so was the restaurant **with the** bad-tempered old waitress where we (10) Sunday lunch. I found it strange to go back: it made me feel happy and sad at the same time. But Joe was delighted with the trip.

IV. Join a sentence from A with one from B to make a new sentence. Use *which*.

A	B
1. Tam failed in the final exam.	a. This was bad news.
2. She won the Maths contest.	b. This means that we can't contact you in a few days.
3. His mother died this morning.	c. This made his parents very sad.
4. Mai couldn't join us.	d. This was very kind of her.
5. Our telephone is out of order.	e. This was a pity.
6. She gave us a lift.	f. This surprised her classmates.

V. Complete the letter with these expressions.

However	I was amazed	am writing to complain
as a result	I appreciate that	I would be grateful if
and unfortunately	I feel that	While we were on holiday

Dear Sir or Madam,

I (1) about the insurance cover on our recent skiing holiday **in the USA**. (2) my daughter decided to try snowboarding (3) broke her arm. After taking her to hospital (4) to find that our travel insurance did not cover us **for snowboarding**. The treatment, (5) , cost us over \$2,000.

(6) I should have read the insurance cover first. (7) , many people these days go snowboarding and (8) ski insurance should cover people for it. (9) you would explain to me why snowboarding is not covered **in the policy**.

Yours faithfully,

Brendan Frost

VI. Read the passage about gestures and then do the tasks that follow.

GESTURES

As well as talking with our voices we can also talk with our bodies. This may seem surprising at first, but if you watch two people having a conversation you will see that it is true. People often move their hands to emphasise what they are saying and to show the person listening to them that they are saying something important. Listeners use gestures too. They may nod their head to show that they have understood or shake it to indicate disagreement.

1/ Choose the best summary.

- A. People often move their hands.
- B. We can talk with our bodies.
- C. They may nod their head to show that they have understood or shake it to indicate disagreement.

2/ Read the statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- a. We can talk with not only our voices but also our bodies.
- b. People seldom move their hands to emphasise what they are saying.
- c. Speakers use gestures, but listeners don't.
- d. People may nod their head or shake it to indicate agreement or disagreement.

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. c <u>all</u> | B. b <u>oss</u> | C. d <u>octor</u> | D. j <u>ob</u> |
| 2. A. s <u>port</u> | B. t <u>alk</u> | C. b <u>ox</u> | D. p <u>oor</u> |
| 3. A. s <u>olve</u> | B. <u>o</u> ral | C. s <u>orry</u> | D. l <u>ot</u> |
| 4. A. c <u>ourse</u> | B. n <u>ormal</u> | C. f <u>orty</u> | D. y <u>oung</u> |
| 5. A. s <u>ome</u> | B. t <u>rouble</u> | C. s <u>orrow</u> | D. w <u>orry</u> |

II. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

- 1. My new school is different my old one.
- 2. The flood prevented the train leaving.
- 3. I often help my mother the housework.
- 4. We feel very proud our country.

5. What is your attitude this problem?
6. What are you worrying

III. Complete each sentence with a suitable word.

1. + What should we do to help the ? - We should raise money to help them.
2. It's very kind of you to help the man across the street.
3. There should be television subtitles for the
4. The number of people in this country is increasing. Only one out of ten people has a job.
5. It seems that the girl sitting in the wheel-chair doesn't feel anything around her.

IV. Make sentences with *used to* and *didn't use to* about how people lived hundreds of years ago.

1. travel / horse
.....
2. cook / wood fires
.....
3. live / so long
.....
4. hunt / bows and arrows
.....
5. believe / ghosts and devils
.....
6. be able / vote
.....

V. Complete the passage with the words in the box. There are two extra words you don't need to use.

communication	express	whereas	reliable
self-confident	folded	that is	signs
talking	slightly	means	sit forward

BODY LANGUAGE

People also (1) themselves in the way they walk and in their posture - (2) in the way they carry their body. A (3)

..... person may well look straight ahead and hold his body erect.
 (4) a nervous person may stoop (5) and look
 from side to side. And if you are enjoying (6) to someone, you
 tend to (7) in your seat. If you are not, you may sit back with
 your arms (8)

All these body (9) are a very important part of (10)
 This is why actors study them a great deal.

TEST 3

I. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences and then practise speaking them.

1. the / you / what / lock / strong / a / lot / got / of / box / bother / forgot /
 had / I / to.

2. Johnny / lot / a / cough / lobster / a / was / who / not / of / hot / good /
 for / got.

3. his / popped / dog / into / a / wanted / John / and / for / what / shop /
 he / got.

4. daughters / the / door / lawn / all / saw / before / your / a / the / lying /
 on / shawl.

5. daughter / floor / water / ought / to / on / the / call / his / Paul / to / pour.

II. Read the definitions and then write down the words in the blanks.

1. one who is unable to read or write
2. one who is unable to hear at all or to hear well
3. one who is unable to speak
4. one who is unable to see
5. one who doesn't have a job
6. one who is unable to use one's body
 properly because of disease, injury, etc.

III. Complete the sentences with the nouns or the verbs in brackets.

1. The tenants are making to the landlady about the shortage
 of water in the house. (complain)

2. Which on TV do you like best? (advertise)
3. Please sign this before you get it. (receive)
4. I hope you will adopt this (resolve)
5. She's on the board of (direct)

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I don't play tennis now.
I used
2. I no longer live alone.
I used
3. Parents help with the cookery classes and this gives the teachers a rest.
Parents help with the cookery classes,
4. The school is in the centre of the village and this makes it easy for the children to get to it.
The school is in the centre of the village,
5. He started spending a lot of money.
He didn't

V. Read the letter of complaint, and decide which paragraphs these sentences belong to and where they are in each paragraph.

- Despite these problems, none of your employees apologized to us.
- Unfortunately, because of your poor service, our weekend was a disaster.
- Until things change at your inn, I will recommend it to anyone.

Dear Sir or Madam,

- 1 On July 16 my friends and I arrived at your inn hoping to spend an enjoyable weekend. Since your ad says "have a fabulous time or get your money back," I am requesting that you refund our money.
- 2 From the moment we arrived, there were problems with the service. First, a very unfriendly desk clerk couldn't find our reservation. After waiting almost half an hour, we were led by another unfriendly clerk to our room. The room, which had a view of a parking lot instead of the bay, had not yet been cleaned, so we found dirty towels on the beds and cigarette butts in the ashtrays. This was not the weekend we had been looking forward to.

- 3 Service at your inn was not always like this. My previous visits were always enjoyable because of the courteous service and clean rooms with beautiful views. I expect to receive my refund shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Dale Thomas

VI. Read the passage and decide whether each of the statements is true (T) or false (F). If it's false, correct it.

LOUIS BRAILLE (1809 - 1852)

Louis Braille was the son of a French leather worker. He went blind at the age of three when he fell in his father's workroom. But Louis was very smart. He wanted to be a musician, so he learned to play the cello, and at the age of ten he won a scholarship to the National Institute for Blind Children in Paris. He could play the cello, but he couldn't read or write.

In 1819 a French soldier, Charles Barbier, invented "night writing". He used special dots on paper so that soldiers could read at night. Louis Braille understood the importance of this invention for blind people and when he was fifteen, he began to develop it. In 1829 he started to use it at the Institute.

By 1932 "Braille" was in use all over the world, but Louis died in 1852 and he never knew of the importance of his invention.

1. Louis Braille was American.
2. He wanted to be a musician.
3. His father was a teacher.
4. He went blind when he was three.
5. He learned to play the piano.
6. He won a scholarship to the Institute of Music.
7. He developed "night writing", which was invented by Charles Barbier.
8. He died when he was forty-three.

UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

TEST 1

I. Put the following words in the right column.

move	group	put	pull
school	full	cook	look
shoe	fool	afternoon	wood

/ʊ/	/u:/

II. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the words in parentheses.

1. I'm always finding new in Shakespeare's poetry.
(beautiful)
2. My father has just bought me a machine. (calculate)
3. It's that we can at last buy our own house. (marvel)
4. She hits the ball with great (accurate)
5. She gave me a look. (mystery)
6. Nam has a very beautiful of shells. (collect)

III. Complete the sentences with the present perfect or simple past.

1. I (play) a lot of tennis this year.
2. She (have) six different jobs since she left school.
3. How many cups of coffee (you / drink) today?
4. In those days, Andrew (come) to stay with us most weekends.
5. Benjamin (be) to Africa several times this year.
6. My boyfriend and I (know) each other for ages.

IV. Make sentences from the sets of words and phrases. Use the verbs in the present perfect passive.

1. new university / open in Kew / the Prince of Wales.
.....
2. Lord Retlaw / arrest / for drunk driving.
.....
3. old painting / a school in Wales / buy / \$250,000 / an American museum.
.....
4. 18-year-old soldier / kill / an accident in Devon.
.....
5. two lost children / find alive / well / in a London park.
.....
6. unknown actor / choose / star / new film of "Macbeth".
.....

V. Circle the correct answer.

1. There's the man who *took* / *he took* our coat.
2. Do you know the people who *live* / *they live* next door?
3. I like that woman; *she is* / *is* very kind.
4. I've found the keys which I *lost* / *lost them*.
5. Do you like the new dress which I *bought* / *bought it* yesterday?
6. This is a new kind of knife: *cuts* / *it cuts* everything.

VI. Fill in the gaps with the given words.

<i>software</i>	<i>hardware</i>	<i>computers</i>	<i>calculator</i>
<i>screen</i>	<i>keyboard</i>	<i>word processor</i>	<i>printer</i>

So you only have a pocket (1) to do additions, multiplications and so on, and you want to know about real (2)? Right. Well, the machines themselves are called the (3) and the programs that you feed into them are called the (4) If you want to see the results of what you are doing, you'll need a (5) or you'll have to plug in to a television set. You'll operate your machine like a typewriter by pressing keys on the (6) If you want a record on paper of what you're doing, you'll need a (7), and if you want a machine which will enable you to see, arrange, rearrange and then print a page of material, then the machine you want is a (8) You want colour? Well, you can...

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>to</u> o | B. <u>coo</u> k | C. <u>fo</u> od | D. <u>coo</u> l |
| 2. A. <u>bo</u> ok | B. <u>sho</u> uld | C. <u>wou</u> ld | D. <u>mo</u> on |
| 3. A. <u>after</u> noon | B. <u>sho</u> e | C. <u>bo</u> ot | D. <u>loo</u> k |
| 4. A. <u>fu</u> ll | B. <u>pu</u> t | C. <u>Ju</u> ly | D. <u>pu</u> ll |
| 5. A. <u>tooth</u> | B. <u>w</u> ool | C. <u>sch</u> ool | D. <u>soo</u> n |

II. Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect active or passive.

1. I (apply) for a new job.
2. We (give) tickets to the concert by our mother.
3. The population of our city (rise) to nearly one million.
4. How long (you / study) English?
5. A new car (just buy) by my father.
6. We (tell) about her death by Mr. Nam.

III. Fill each blank with *who* or *which*.

1. The people live downstairs are Irish.
2. The shop sells that good bread is closed today.
3. The dictionary I bought yesterday isn't very good.
4. Do you know the girls are standing by the window?
5. I can't find the key opens the window.
6. The police are looking for three men robbed the National Bank yesterday.

IV. Complete the sentences with the suitable words or phrases from the list. Capitalize the words where necessary.

technology *computer* *internet shopping* *e-mail*
computer viruses *download* *laptop computers*

1. is becoming more and more popular.
2. are indispensable for people who work while they travel.
3. I hear they've invented a that can connect to the Internet without a phone wire.
4. technology is affecting the way we live and think.
5. The last thing people should do is Internet documents without knowing the source because that's how are spread.

6. Not everyone believes that has improved the quality of people's lives.

V. Match the instructions (1 - 5) with the processes (A - E).

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Using a calculator | D. Using a telephone card |
| B. Using an ATM | E. Using a CD player |
| C. Using a computer | |

1. First, turn on the power.
Next, put the mouse on the item you want.
Finally, click twice.
2. Start by putting in your card.
After that, press your secret number.
Finally, press the amount of money you want.
3. First, press the "power" button.
After that, put the disc in the machine.
Finally, press "start".
4. Start by putting in your card.
Next, push the buttons for the number.
Finally, wait for the other person to answer.
5. First, turn on the power.
Then, press the numbers.
After that, press "*add, subtract, multiply or divide.*"

VI. Read the following paragraph and then do the tasks that follow.

The electronic computer is the most significant invention since the steam engine. While the industrial revolution previously changed the nature of manual work, the computer revolution is now changing the work done by the brain. Nowadays micro-computers are manufactured in hundreds of thousands and are constantly being equipped with more and more ingenious devices. Contrary to popular belief, computers themselves cannot make mistakes. The answer will always be correct if the programme fed into the computer is correct.

A/ Which words in the paragraph have the following meanings? Write the correct word from the paragraph in each blank.

1. produced (in a factory)
2. instruments (especially ones cleverly thought out)
3. very important change in methods of working

4. set of instructions to carry out something
5. something made or used for the first time

B/ Answer the questions.

1. Is the electronic computer the most significant invention since the steam engine?
.....
2. What is now changing the work done by the brain?
.....
3. What are micro-computers nowadays being equipped with?
.....
4. Can computers themselves make mistakes?
.....

TEST 3

I. Underline all the vowels pronounced as /ʊ/ and *italicize* all pronounced as /u:/ in the following sentences.

1. The woman, a good cook, pulled all the wood from the bush.
2. The group was soon in the mood to do something for the crew.
3. Look at the book the cook pushed into the bush with her foot.
4. The moon will soon move over the blue pool near the school.
5. It is true that the school boys soon move to the pool at noon.

II. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

1. the help of science and technology, our life is far easier.
2. I'm sure he's capable doing the work.
3. Her leg healed remarkable speed.
4. Perfume interact the skin's natural chemicals.
5. Information technology is very useful man's life.
6. A kettle is used boiling water.

III. Complete the newspaper story with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use present perfect or past simple, active or passive.

Fourteen years ago, Japanese tourist Nobu Matsuda (¹drop) his wallet into the waters of Loch Ness in Scotland. His passport, his car keys, his credit cards, and his money (²lose) in 150 metres of water. This week, the phone (³ring) in Mr. Matsuda's apartment in Tokyo and a Scottish policeman told him, "Sir, your wallet

(⁴find)! It (⁵discover) last Sunday by some scientists in a submarine looking for the Loch Ness monster!"

Mr. Matsuda said, "The whole thing is absolutely **amazing**. Apparently, my wallet and its contents (⁶mail) to me **already**. I should get them soon. I can't believe it!"

IV. Combine each pair of sentences into one, using *who* or *which*.

1. The cup of coffee is on the table. You wanted it.
.....
2. I'd like to speak to the person. She wrote this poem.
.....
3. The child was ill. She didn't come to the party.
.....
4. The letter is for me. You saw it.
.....
5. Can you pick up the papers? They are lying on the floor.
.....
6. Yesterday I met a man. He works with your brother.
.....

V. Put these instructions for a dishwasher in the right order. The first one has been done for you.

- A. Place the dirty dishes in the racks.
- B. Close the door.
- ...(1)... C. Plug in the machine.
- D. Pull out the racks.
- E. Place glasses, cups and saucepans **upside down**.
- F. Pour a cupful of detergent in the **bottom of the machine**.
- G. The machine starts to fill up with **water**.
- H. Leave it there until you need it.
- I. Press the switch. The red light goes on.
- J. Push the racks back in the machine.
- K. Open the door.
- L. Turn on the electricity.
- M. After about an hour, the noise stops. **Take out the clean washing-up**.
- N. Turn the switch to the programme you **require**.

VI. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

COMPUTERS THAT PLAY GAMES

Computers have had the (0) <i>ability</i> to play chess	ABLE
for many years now, and their (1) in games	PERFORM
against the best player in the world has (2)	SHOW
steady (3) However, it will be years before	IMPROVE
the (4) of computer games machines can beat	DESIGN
their (5) challenge yet - the ancient board game	BIG
called GO. The playing area is considerably (6)	LARGE
than in chess and there are far (7) pieces, so that	MUCH
the (8) of moves is almost endless. The game	COMBINE
involves (9) so many moves ahead that even	PLAN
the impressive (10) of the fastest modern	CALCULATE
computers are (11) to deal with the problems	SUFFICIENT
of the game.	
In a recent (12) for computer GO	COMPETE
machines, the (13) machine beat all its	GOOD
computers rivals, but lost (14) to three young	HEAVY
school children, so there is (15) still a lot of	OBVIOUS
work to do.	

UNIT 6: AN EXCURSION

TEST 1

I. Which word is the odd one out?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|---------------|
| 1. trip | journey | voyage | plane |
| 2. church | school | pagoda | temple |
| 3. holiday | breakfast | lunch | dinner |
| 4. bus | taxi | ship | double-decker |
| 5. teacher | doctor | nurse | hospital |

II. Put the words into the correct columns.

shirt	together	woman	dirty	disturb
purse	photographer	never	birthday	father

/ɔ/	/3:/

III. Circle the best form.

1. Ann *is going to* have / *will* have a baby.
2. Perhaps I *will see* / *am seeing* you again one day.
3. I promise *I tell* / *I'll tell* you tomorrow.
4. I *will see* / *am seeing* the doctor tomorrow at 10.30.
5. Look – Joe *is going to* / *will* show us something interesting.
6. "I don't want to drive." "OK. *I'm going to* / *I'll* drive."
7. "Shall we go out?" "No. *I'll* / *I'm going to* wash my clothes."
8. I think *I'm taking* / *I'll take* guitar lessons one day.

IV. Make meaningful sentences from the given words to complete the following letter.

Dear Jack,

I / very willing / lend / that book, but I / home / until 9:30 a.m / Saturday. Then, can / come / house / after 9:30 a.m.? I / promise / you / have / book / need.

See you then.

Love,

John

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

Dear Mai,

My class is going to have a picnic (1) Thien An Hill this weekend. This is (2) first time I go for a picnic. Can you go shopping with (3) to buy the things we (4) for the trip? I will pick you (5) at 3.30 this afternoon. Is the time (6) for you? Let me have an early reply.

Yours,

Thuy

TEST 2

I. Write sentences about what these people are going to be. Use the given words in the box.

teacher	actor	dancer	singer
chef	driver	pilot	doctor

1. Nam is learning to drive.

.....

2. Mai Lan loves children very much.

.....

3. Tam and Tuan are learning to fly.

.....

4. My sister likes cooking.

.....

5. Viet is studying at medical college.

.....

6. Hoa loves singing.

.....

7. Quang is studying at drama school.

.....

8. Lien is learning to dance.

.....

II. In three of these sentences, the present progressive is possible. Which three? Rewrite them with the present progressive.

Jack is going to arrive at 4.00.

I'm going to learn Spanish one of these days.

I'm going to fly to Glasgow tomorrow.
 Al's going to tell me about his problem.
 We're going to spend next week in Ireland.
 Are you going to answer those letters?

1.
2.
3.

III. Read the sentences and put F for *Future*, P for *Present*.

1. Where's Minh? – She's studying her lessons in her room.
2. We're having a farewell party tomorrow night.
3. Where are you going on your holiday this summer'?
4. Look! The bus is coming.
5. Mai can't answer to the phone because she's having a bath.
6. Phuong is sitting between Nga and Minh.
7. Please be quiet! I'm trying to concentrate on my lessons.
8. I'm going to the airport to meet my husband this afternoon.

IV. Fill in each gap with a correct preposition.

1. She put the money at the bottom of her suitcase, her clothes.
2. Our house is a bank and a supermarket, and just opposite the police station.
3. Please don't put your bicycle our wall.
4. Sorry, we're late – we were driving a slow bus all the way.
5. In the theatre I couldn't see anything because there was a very tall man me.

V. Read the passage carefully, and then answer the questions given.

Lan and her classmates are going to make a two-day excursion when they have some days-off after the first term. They are going to visit some caves near Huong Pagoda. They want to see with their own eyes what they have learnt in their geography lessons recently and relax after their hard work as well. They have planned their trip carefully. For Lan, the only problem is getting her parents' permission. She will try to persuade them so that she will be able to join her classmates for the excursion.

1. When are Lan and her classmates going to make a two-day excursion?

2. What are they going to visit?

3. What the **reason** for their visit?

4. What's Lan's **problem**?

5. What will **she** do to be able to join her classmates?

TEST 3

I. Fill in each gap with a suitable word picked out from the box.

<i>down</i>	<i>tired</i>	<i>decided</i>	<i>awoke</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>hurriedly</i>	<i>almost</i>

It was a **beautiful** day, my friends and I (1) to go on a picnic. We took a **bus** to the countryside (2) then walked about 20 minutes to **the** picnic site next to the river. We put (3) the blanket and **laid** out the food. We really enjoyed the picnic but we got (4), so we quickly fell asleep. When we (5), it was nearly dark. We (6) gathered all our things and ran to the bus stop. We **were** (7) late and missed the last bus. Luckily, we did not and **could** arrive home in the (8) evening.

II. Put the words into the correct columns.

magazine excursion pagoda important camera entertain
scientist factory permission computer altitude engineer

● . .	. ● .	. . ●
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

III. Make meaningful sentences from the given words.

1. Tim's class / **going** / boat trip / Lake Michigan / Chicago.

2. I / glad / **hear** / you / going / have / first picnic / classmates.

3. I / will **help** / you / **prepare** / everything / need / trip.

4. I / having / a day-off / tomorrow /, / so / I / quite / free / afternoon.

5. We / going / enjoy / good weather / lots / sunshine.

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. I think the trip will be (*interest*)
2. For Lan, the only problem is getting her parents' (*permit*)
3. They have planned their trip (*careful*)
4. I often suffer from travel so I need plenty of fresh air. (*sick*)
5. We are going to buy things we need for the trip. (*shop*)

V. Read the passage, then decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

Camping holidays are always popular with students and young people – they are a cheap and easy way to see a country. People often travel by train, by coach or on foot, so one thing is important to remember before starting: you can only take with you what you can carry – usually in a rucksack on your back.

If you travel with a friend, of course some items can be shared – a tent, a gas stove, food. Other things must be taken by each person – clothes, footwear, a sleeping bag.

So you must be sure of how much you can carry. Most people find 10 kg about right. And remember, if the weather is wet your rucksack is heavier.

Many people who go camping for the first time take too much and then find they have forgotten the essentials – a tin of beans is no good without a tin opener! But with practice and good advice you can have a fantastic holiday.

1. Students and young people are always interested in camping holidays.
2. You should carry only your rucksack on your back when going camping.
3. One who goes camping has to take clothes, footwear and a sleeping bag.
4. Only with practice and good advice you can have a fantastic holiday.

TEST YOURSELF B

(Units 4 - 6)

TEST 1

I. Tick (✓) the correct sound for the letters in bold in the words below.

	/ɔ:/	/ɜ:/	/ʊ/	/ɔ:/	/ʊ/	/u:/
1. proper	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. school	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. homework	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. room	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. firm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. bookcase	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. shopping	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. address	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. occasion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. full	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11. form	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12. warn	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

II. Circle the correct answers.

- Can I use your phone? *I'm seeing / I'm going to see* the doctor. I feel really ill.
- That waiter *is carrying / is going to carrying* too many plates. He *is dropping / is going to drop* them.
- Look at that car! He *is driving / is going to drive* too fast. He *is hitting / is going to hit* that cyclist.
- He didn't join us. *which / that* was a pity.
- The doctor *who / whom* treated me didn't know what he was doing.
- My brother *used to smoke / used to smoking* like a chimney.
- Did you use / Did you used* to collect stamps?
- They *haven't offered / haven't been offered* more money by the management.
- Things *have been / were* difficult since Carol *has lost / lost* her job.
- There should be television subtitles for *the deaf / the blind*.

III. Join the sentences with *who* or *which*.

BEGINNINGS	ENDS
1. Do you know a shop?	a. He lives next door.
2. I was at school with the man.	b. He stole the car.
3. I'd like to speak to the person.	c. It isn't working.
4. The police haven't found the man.	d. They last for year.
5. There's some cheese in the fridge.	e. He / She deals with exports.
6. We've got some light bulbs.	f. He is driving that taxi.
7. This is the switch.	g. It sells good coffee.
8. She's got friendly with a boy.	h. It needs to be eaten.

IV. Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the following sets of words and phrases, five sentences which together make a letter of complaint.

Dear Sir,

1. I / be afraid / force / write / you / collection / dustbins in Larch Grove.
.....
2. This morning / third time / three weeks / council dustmen / leave /
appalling amount of rubbish / pavements / Larch Grove.
.....
3. Surely / not impossible / collect rubbish / without / spread / half of it /
streets.
.....
4. I / be most grateful / if you / put this matter / immediate.
.....
5. We want / clean house / garden / streets / town.
.....

Yours faithfully,

Geraldine Fox

V. Fill in the gaps with the given words.

<i>seminar</i>	<i>state</i>	<i>terms</i>	<i>secondary</i>
<i>primary</i>	<i>compulsory</i>	<i>degree</i>	<i>nursery school</i>
<i>fees</i>	<i>private</i>	<i>lecture</i>	<i>co-educational</i>

When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a (1) where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called a (2) In Britain children start this school at the

age of five. The academic year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three (3) Schools break up for the summer holiday in July. (4) education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are (5), which means boys and girls study together in the same classes. In Britain education is (6) from five to 16 years of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three years after 16 to take higher exams. Most children go to (7) schools, which are maintained by the government or local education authorities, but some children go to (8) schools, which can be very expensive. University courses normally last three years and then students graduate, which means they receive their (9) At university, teaching is by tutorial (an individual lesson between a teacher and one or two students), (10) (a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher), (11) (when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students) and of course private study. Most people who receive a university place are given a grant by the government to help pay their (12) and living expenses.

VI. Read the passage and then do the tasks that follow.

Technology has come to the rescue of those who hate to be out of touch. First there were beepers; now there are cellular phones. These small telephones can go anywhere with you. Anyone who may need to reach you, can simply call your cellular number. Of course, the numbers for most cellular phones work only in a specific city. Some companies have formed networks with other cellular phone services in other cities to try to make numbers work for their customers no matter where they are. But customers who travel frequently to the same city have come up with their own solution - they simply get a second cellular phone number for the second city.

Task 1. Find the word or the phrase in the passage which means:

1. the scientific study and use of applied sciences:
2. of a telephone system that works by radio :
3. relating to one particular thing:
4. wherever:
5. a way of solving a problem:

Task 2. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D for each question.

1. Why do people like cellular phones?
 - A. They can use them in the office. B. They fit in a briefcase.
 - C. They like technology. D. They can take them anywhere.

2. What is the disadvantage of cellular phones?
 - A. The sound is not clear.
 - B. They work only in one city.
 - C. They are expensive.
 - D. They do not ring loudly.
3. If people visit another city often, what is the simple solution to make their cellular phone work?
 - A. Get a second number in that city
 - B. Use a regular telephone
 - C. Communicate by fax
 - D. Buy a beeper

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. proper B. follow C. to D. doctor
2. A. sport B. document C. call D. score
3. A. advertise B. world C. occur D. hurt
4. A. food B. cool C. cook D. understood
5. A. group B. wood C. look D. book
6. A. person B. word C. excursion D. wonderful
7. A. instead B. each C. seat D. heat
8. A. because B. organize C. lot D. call

II. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

BELLS

Bells have been in (1) for a long time. They are used by EXIST
 the (2) about 6,000 years ago and the oldest bell ever found CHINA
 is around 7,000 years (3) Today, we live in a world of AGE
 mass communication and (4) clocks, so it is easy to forget RELY
 what an essential part of everyday life bells (5) to be. USE
 Bells told people of happy events, such as weddings and (6) BORN
 or, sometimes had to announce unpleasant events such as (7) DIE
 or a funeral. Sometimes bells were used for (8) people GIVE
 (9) of an enemy's approach or spreading the good news WARN
 of victory.

In many places, bells are perhaps most (10) associated with COMMON
 announcing when religious services are (11) to take place. GO
 They are also frequently (12) during celebrations and RING
 continue to play a part in many people's lives.

III. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct it.

1. The unemployed is living on their relatives.
2. Did you use to collecting stamps?
3. I can't see you on Thursday afternoon because I visit my grandmother in another town.
4. Since she went to live in France we didn't hear anything from her.
5. Have you ever gone to an English-speaking country?
6. I will help you preparing everything you need for the trip.
7. A computer is a electronic storage device which manages large collections of data.
8. A new school has built in this city.

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. She began to play the piano 3 years ago.
She has
2. He doesn't play tennis any longer.
He used
3. John has invited us to his party tonight.
We
4. Sarah got lost and this made her parents very worried.
Sarah got lost,
5. The car is parked outside. It belongs to Susan.
The car
6. The girl we've talked to will make a speech tomorrow.
We've talked to the girl
7. Our meeting is tomorrow.
We are
8. Look at those black clouds! There's no rain on the way!
Look at those black clouds! It's

V. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word from the box. Make any changes in the forms if necessary.

because	keep	mobile	produce
task	along	consider	wide

When robots are (1) used in the home, they will probably be used to do the cleaning, table-laying, scrubbing and washing-up, but it is (2) unlikely that they will be used to do the cooking - at least, not in the near future.

In factories, (3) robots are already used to carry out a large number of the distribution and assembly (4) while human beings carry out research and produce designs for new (5) Amongst the numerous jobs on the farm, robots will drive tractors . (6) their eyes on the ground in front to guide the tractor (7) a straight line.

The majority of the robots used at present do not look like human beings at all (8) their role is chiefly functional.

VI. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

A DAY OUT

For the last few months I have spent every Saturday in my flat and have done nothing more exciting than work at home, read the newspaper and watch television. I had begun feeling bored with this and so, last week I thought I would do something different. I rang up several of my friends and we decided to go to London for the day. I was really excited as I hadn't been to London since I was ten. We decided to go by coach as this was by far the cheapest means of transport that was available even though it meant that we needed to get up very early. Once in London we decided to take a sightseeing tour as we wanted to see some of the famous buildings. After the tour we bought some sandwiches and ate them in a small park. In the afternoon two of us went shopping and the others went to the theatre. We met up again at 6.30 p.m. and went to a small restaurant in Soho. The meal was really good but, unfortunately, it took much longer than we had expected. We had to get a taxi back to the coach station. Luckily, we got there just two minutes before our coach left.

1. Has the author gone out with his friends on Saturdays for the last few months?
.....
2. What did he do last week?
.....
3. When did he last go to London?
.....
4. Why did the author and his friends decide to go to London by coach?
.....
5. What did they do in London?
.....
6. What did they do after the tour?
.....

UNIT 7: THE MASS MEDIA

TEST 1

I. Put the words into the correct columns.

time	play	voice	today	noise
radio	enjoy	newspaper	buy	destroy
they	toy	type	wildlife	height

/ eɪ /	/ aɪ /	/ ɔɪ /
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

II. Choose the correct tense.

1. I *haven't seen* / *didn't see* much of Al lately.
2. "Who is she?" "I *have never seen* / *never saw* her before.
3. I've *done* / *did* a lot of stupid things in my life.
4. She *has left* / *left* school last year.
5. When *have you got* / *did you get* married?
6. I'm sorry. I *haven't finished* / *didn't finish* yet.
7. He *has caught* / *caught* the plane at 8 this morning.
8. *Have you seen* / *Did you see* any good films recently?

III. Put in *been* or *gone*.

1. "Where's Ann?" "She's shopping."
2. Peter's shopping: the fridge is full.
3. Have you ever to China?
4. They're not here. They've all out.
5. I haven't to the cinema for weeks.
6. Joe's to live in Greece.

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I haven't seen her for a long time.

It's a long time

2. The suitcase isn't light enough for me to carry.

I can't carry

3. Although it was raining heavily, we went out.

Despite

4. It started to rain, so we stopped playing tennis.

We

5. Tom is still working.

Tom hasn't

V. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

<i>addicted</i>	<i>illness</i>	<i>majority</i>	<i>from</i>
<i>drinking</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>called</i>

Doctors have recently reported a new type of (1) that is ruining the lives of countless people in America and in the rest of the world; many never knowing they have been infected.

This new medical problem is (2) Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS). People with IAS have a strong desire to be on the Internet (3) the moment they wake up in the morning until they go to bed at night. Even after the person that is affected by IAS realize something is wrong, they find it physically (4) to stop.

Some teenagers are logged on for more (5) 12 hours a day and the (6) needs some form of psychological help to break this pattern of behavior. Research has showed that IAS follows the same pattern as other addictions such as smoking, gambling and (7) alcohol. People with IAS feel depressed if they aren't allowed to use their computer. They neglect their work and their health eventually becomes bad often-becoming overweight. Computer Addiction is the only addiction that even when you know you are (8) most never do anything about it.

There are no support groups and very few people even consider it a real sickness.

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. k <u>i</u> te | B. pr <u>o</u> vide | C. h <u>ei</u> ght | D. rad <u>i</u> o |
| 2. A. f <u>a</u> mous | B. n <u>a</u> rrow | C. h <u>a</u> te | D. f <u>a</u> te |
| 3. A. k <u>e</u> y | B. th <u>ey</u> | C. sur <u>ve</u> y | D. del <u>a</u> y |
| 4. A. p <u>o</u> int | B. c <u>o</u> in | C. c <u>o</u> incide | D. b <u>o</u> il |
| 5. A. n <u>i</u> ne | B. t <u>i</u> me | C. r <u>i</u> de | D. v <u>i</u> sit |

II. Complete the sentences, using the present perfect and a verb given in the box.

<i>break</i>	<i>buy</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>stop</i>
--------------	------------	------------	-------------	-------------

1. Somebody the window.
2. John us a postcard.
3. I a hat.
4. I my finger.
5. The rain

III. Complete the sentences with *since*, *for*, or *ago*.

1. My friend has stayed with me a week.
2. They got married two months
3. We have lived in this city the war ended.
4. The exam lasted two hours.
5. I haven't met Tom he left the city.
6. The last time I went to the cinema was a week
7. It's ages we last met each other.
8. He has worked for the company five years.

IV. Complete the sentences with *because*, *because of*, *although*, or *in spite of*.

1. We had to stay home the bad weather.
2. we took a taxi, we still arrived late for the show.
3. There were a lot of accidents the roads were icy and slippery.
4. his successful book, he decided not to write any more.

5. high cost of living, he had to work over time.
6. My grandfather still runs two miles every morning he is old.

V. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

<i>cartoons</i>	<i>views</i>	<i>reviews</i>	<i>advertising</i>
<i>headlines</i>	<i>circulation</i>	<i>entertainment</i>	<i>correspondents</i>

NEWSPAPERS

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the (1) it carries. A popular newspaper with a (2) of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less serious newspapers are probably read just for (3) They have big (4) above the news stories, funny (5) to look at and sensational photos of violence. The gossip columns are full of stories of the private lives of famous people. No one takes the political (6) of such papers very seriously. On the other hand, in a free country where there is no censorship, serious newspapers are read principally for their news, sent to them by their (7) round the world by the big news agencies. People also read these newspapers for their (8) of new books, films and plays and for their editorials, which represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

TEST 3

I. Underline the correct answers. The first one has been done for you as an example.

I know / *have known* Adrian for a very long time – we ⁽¹⁾ *are* / *have been* friends since our first day at school, thirty years ⁽²⁾ *ago* / *since*. He ⁽³⁾ *came* / *has come* round to see me last night to ask for my advice. His company ⁽⁴⁾ *did* / *has been doing* very well for the last few years, and they ⁽⁵⁾ *opened* / *have opened* several new offices. They ⁽⁶⁾ *just asked* / *have just asked* Adrian to move to Scotland, to run an office there. He ⁽⁷⁾ *didn't decide* / *hasn't decided* what to do yet. He doesn't really want to move: he ⁽⁸⁾ *never lived* / *has never lived* outside Manchester, and he ⁽⁹⁾ *bought* / *has bought* a new house there last year. But the new job would be interesting, and very well paid. We ⁽¹⁰⁾ *talked* / *have talked* about for a long time last night, but of course, I couldn't tell him what to do.

II. Correct (✓) or not (✗)?

1. Look what Peter has given me yesterday.
2. I've seen a great programme last night.
3. I think everybody has arrived now.
4. Mary has written to me three weeks ago.
5. Sorry – I've forgotten your name.
6. I've forgotten Mike's birthday last Tuesday.
7. Everybody has gone home at 10 o'clock.
8. There's nobody here! What has happened?

III. Put the beginnings and ends together, using the verbs in the box in the present perfect.

<i>forget</i>	<i>break</i>	<i>leave</i>	<i>lose</i>	<i>see</i>
---------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	------------

BEGINNINGS	ENDS
1. Joe his leg,	A. "Sorry. I know him, but I his name."
2. Ann can't get into her house	B. "Yes, his girlfriend him.
3. "He's looking unhappy."	C. because she her keys.
4. "Who's that?"	D. "No, I it."
5. "That's a good film. Shall we go?"	E. so he can't go skiing.

IV. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. changed / because / radio programming / television / widespread / became.
.....
2. radio / an / home / form / was / of / important / entertainment.
.....
3. gathered / around / families / the / at / radio / night / to / important / hear / news.
.....
4. radio / a medium / that / than / is / now / is / used / in / cars / more / often / a / home / in.
.....
5. radio / music / from / for / all / provides / tastes / , / to / country-western / classical.
.....

V. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

Dear Mom and Dad.

I am (1) a great time here in Miami. The weather is very nice. It's about 25⁰C and sunny. Right now I am relaxing under a coconut palm on the beach and (2) some sailboats. I think I am getting a good tan. The ocean is calm and the water is pretty warm. The (3) is pure white. The hotel has a good restaurant. I usually eat there. Many people here (4) Spanish. and the shops and restaurants have signs in (5) I am learning a few words. "Abierto" (6) open and "cerrado" means closed. "Pescado" means fish. Speaking of fish, the seafood here (7) really delicious. It is (8) from the ocean. I usually go walking on the beach in the mornings after I have breakfast. It must be cold in Chicago. I wish you could be here. See you next week.

Love,

Anna

UNIT 8: THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

TEST 1

- I. Tick (✓) the correct sounds for the letters in bold in the words below.

	/ aʊ /	/ ɔʊ /
1. house	☐	☐
2. coat	☐	☐
3. found	☐	☐
4. bone	☐	☐
5. rose	☐	☐
6. snow	☐	☐
7. loudly	☐	☐
8. shout	☐	☐

II. Complete the reported sentences with the correct tense.

- "You play very well." He told me I very well.
- "Tom has written me a letter." She told me Tom her a letter.
- "She hasn't brushed her hair." I noticed that she her hair.
- "John has had an accident." Pam rang to say that John an accident.
- "She won't say anything." I knew she anything.
- "This letter has been opened." I could see that the letter

III. Put in the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

- I that I wasn't ready.
- me what you need.
- Have you the doctor about it?
- Did you something to me?
- He doesn't me anything.
- Mary her mother she was going to the office.
- Why didn't she goodbye?
- him to be quiet.
- Who that?
- that you won't forget me.

IV. Turn into reported speech.

1. "I have seen this film twice."

Mai said

2. "Tim was punished by the teacher yesterday."

John told me

3. "We are still working because we haven't finished their work yet."

They said

4. "I'm going to Hanoi next week."

She said

5. "The exercise that the teacher gave us last week is very difficult."

They said

V. Fill in each blank with a word or a phrase from the list.

in spite of
make ends meet
need
science and technology
my village
to send

Many years ago, (1) was very poor. The villagers had to work hard in the field all day and could hardly (2) Their lives were simple and they were in (3) of many things. Many people had to live in houses made of straw and mud, and few families had a radio or a TV set. However, (4) the shortages, the villagers managed (5) their children to school and college. They hoped that with an education of (6) their children could find a way of bettering their lives.

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. ph <u>o</u> ne | B. c <u>o</u> rrect | C. t <u>o</u> gether | D. pr <u>o</u> vide |
| 2. A. s <u>o</u> up | B. c <u>o</u> uch | C. m <u>o</u> use | D. h <u>o</u> use |
| 3. A. l <u>o</u> udly | B. h <u>o</u> use | C. r <u>o</u> ugh | D. f <u>o</u> und |
| 4. A. c <u>o</u> untry | B. t <u>o</u> ugh | C. t <u>o</u> uch | D. pl <u>o</u> ugh |
| 5. A. c <u>o</u> uncil | B. c <u>o</u> uple | C. c <u>o</u> uch | D. c <u>o</u> unter |

II. Rewrite the sentences with *unless*.

1. Children can't go in if they are not with an adult.
2. If you don't give me my money, I'm going to the police.
3. If you are not over 15, you can't see this film.
4. You can't park here if you don't live in this street.
5. We usually go for a walk after supper if there isn't a good film on TV.

III. Put in the correct verb forms.

1. I'm sure John if you ask him. (help)
2. If you your glasses, you would see much better. (clean)
3. I and see you tomorrow if I have time. (come)
4. If she spoke more slowly, perhaps I her. (understand)
5. If you at 12.00, you will arrive at 3.20. (leave)
6. I my car if I needed money. (sell)

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. I'm very to hear that you have decided to come here for the holiday. (please)
2. If we resurface and raise the roads, they won't be flooded and in rain. (mud)
3. The villagers hoped that with an education of science and their children could find a way of their lives. (technological – better)
4. The lives of the villagers have changed a lot thanks to the of their children. (know)
5. The villagers are very and helpful. (friend)

V. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

farms *pace* *unpolluted* *national parks* *relaxed*
cultivated *rural* *remote* *wildlife* *villages*

THE COUNTRYSIDE

Away from the urban problems of the city lies the (1) peace and quiet of the countryside. The air is more likely to be clear and (2), the (3) of life is slower, and the people living in small (4) more (5) and friendly. Some land is

(6) and you'll see crops growing, as well as animals grazing, on the (7) Some areas of particular natural beauty are designated as (8) by the government, and here (9) can live and move about safely. It is in places (10) from the noisy cities that you can experience the true beauty of nature.

TEST 3

I. Which word is the odd one out?

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. <i>countryside</i> : | village | street | field | farm |
| 2. <i>sport</i> : | badminton | volleyball | computer | swimming |
| 3. <i>entertainment</i> : | shop | music | cinema | dancing |
| 4. <i>city</i> : | building | office | factory | farm |
| 5. <i>mass media</i> : | newspaper | dictionary | magazine | television |

II. Make meaningful sentences with the given words.

- people / village / used / live / houses / made / straw / mud.
.....
- thanks / science / technology / villagers / can grow / cash crops / export.
.....
- there / more / green trees / town / now / there / used / be.
.....
- people / village / helpful / friendly.
.....
- village / there / no / heavy traffic / . / so / air / clean.
.....

III. Rewrite each sentence as reported speech, beginning as shown.

- "You have to study harder and harder, Nam."
The teacher told
- "If you want to lose weight, you should eat less meat."
The doctor advised her
- "We cannot finish the test in forty-five minutes."
They said
- "My husband has gone on business."
Mary said
- "I'm too busy to help you."
He told me

IV. Match an *if* clause in A with a *main* clause in B to make meaningful sentences.

A	B
1. If the weather is fine,	a. she can try again next year.
2. Unless you study harder,	b. I would have come.
3. If she doesn't pass the exam this year,	c. I would go to see you often.
4. If I had more time,	d. we will go on a picnic tomorrow.
5. If I had known you were here,	e. you won't pass the next exam.

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

Dear Lan,

I'm writing to tell you (1) to get to my house from the school. Go out (2) the school and turn left. Walk (3) Tran Hung Dao Street, past the post office and the bank. (4) right into Hoang Hoa Tham Street. My house is the third (5) the left. It's number fifteen. You can't miss it. It (6) about ten minutes.

I'm looking forward to seeing you at my house.

Love,

Mai

TEST YOURSELF C

(Units 7 – 8)

TEST 1

I. Complete each sentence with a correct word in the box.

<i>favourite</i>	<i>deny</i>	<i>current</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>entertainment</i>
------------------	-------------	----------------	-------------	----------------------

1. Radio is an important of home entertainment.
2. Families gathered around the radio at night to hear important news or to listen to their programmes.
3. Television informs us about events, the latest developments in science and politics.
4. Television is a convenient and rather cheap source of
5. Nobody can the benefits of the Internet in our daily life.

II. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in bracket.

1. We each other since I to Hochiminh City. (not meet – move)
2. I this dictionary if I had enough money. (buy)
3. I to Greece, but I'd like to go. (never, be)
4. According to the timetable, if the train (leave) on time we (arrive) in Hanoi at 5.30.
5. I will give you this book when I reading it. (finish)
6. There enough room if everyone comes. (not, be)
7. The last time I him was in June. (see)
8. If Kate is late again, she her job. (lose)

III. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It's a long time since we last met her.
We
2. Study harder or you will get bad marks.
Unless
3. "I am doing a business course now."
She told me

4. My parents have given me 2 tickets to the concert.
I
5. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready."
Lan said.....

IV. Complete each sentence with a correct preposition.

1. I'll see you 9.00 the morning.
2. Mary was born December 25th.
3. What's lunch, Mom? - Chicken soup and bread, my dear.
4. Where's Nam? - He's the cinema.
5. Lan is sitting Nga and Lien.

V. Fill in each blank with the most suitable word among A, B, C, or D.

How Television Has Changed

You really have to get very old before you realize you're old. I'm in my middle fifties and I don't feel old yet. However, sometimes I look back at my childhood and (1) things to the way life is for (2) kids. Some things have certainly changed. One area of change is television. Some changes have been improvements. Some changes, on the other hand, have been (3) When I started school, most people didn't have a television; TV was just beginning to get (4) My father decided to go all out and buy a 16 inch black and white Motorola set. I still remember watching the Lone Ranger save people from the (5) guys on that awesome electronic machine. That was exciting!

Now, (6) have larger pictures in full color. The pictures are clearer and the sound is much more realistic. The new high definition sets are made to rival (7) screens.

The variety and quantity of programming has (8) greatly. There are hundreds of channels and more shows than one person could ever watch. There are many fine entertainment and educational (9) There's also a lot of garbage, stuff that most parents don't want their kids exposed to. Overall, we have more choices, and that is good.

I wonder what (10) will be like when today's kids are my age.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. forget | B. remember | C. compare | D. miss |
| 2. A. today's | B. yesterday's | C. tomorrow's | D. poor |
| 3. A. great | B. huge | C. setbacks | D. remarkable |
| 4. A. gone | B. replaced | C. expensive | D. popular |
| 5. A. old | B. good | C. bad | D. best |
| 6. A. films | B. movies | C. billboards | D. televisions |
| 7. A. movie | B. video | C. watch | D. telephone |
| 8. A. loss | B. increased | C. decreased | D. played |
| 9. A. books | B. shows | C. authors | D. awards |
| 10. A. movies | B. food | C. cars | D. television |

TEST 2

I. Which word is the odd one out?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------|------------|
| 1. mouse | radio | mainboard | keyboard |
| 2. cloudy | rainy | sunny | rocky |
| 3. internet | radio | stationery | television |
| 4. village | river | sea | lake |

II. Circle the correct answer.

- Our football team *lost* / *has lost* all its games this year. It *lost* / *has lost* all its games last year too.
- Did you ever drive* / *Have you ever driven* a bus?
- My brother speaks good English, but he *has never had* / *never had* lessons.
- Did you see* / *Have you seen* Paul yesterday? 'No, but he *just phoned* / *has just phoned*.'
- Have you done the shopping *yet* / *yesterday*?
- I started this job *for eight weeks* / *eight weeks ago*.
- I'm* / *I've been* in this school *for* / *since* five years.
- 'What time does the lesson start?' '*It's already started*.' / '*It already started*.'

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- There are also different ways of the same number of words.
(learn)

2. I have difficulty in my (pronounce)
3. The new law should produce a significant in working conditions. (improve)
4. She speaks so that we can't hear her. (soft)
5. We can broaden our awareness of the world around us by films. (watch)

IV. Use the given words to make meaningful sentences.

1. Life / city / more exciting / life / country.
.....
2. Life / country / always / struggle / nature.
.....
3. The cost / living / city / becoming / higher and higher.
.....
4. Many people / rural areas / moving / city.
.....
5. The increase / population / leading / overcrowding / many cities.
.....

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

My sister (1) my parents and me to give up television for two weeks as an experiment for her psychology class. We reluctantly agreed. The project began on Monday morning. To help us resist temptation, my sister unplugged the living room set. That evening the four of (2) sat around the dinner table much longer than usual, we found new things to talk about. Later we played board games (3) several hours; we all went to bed, pleased with ourselves. Everything went well until Thursday evening of that first week. My sister went (4) after dinner. Explaining that she would be back about ten o'clock, the rest of us then decided to turn on the (5) just to watch the network news. We planned to unplug the set before my sister got home. Pretending nothing had happened, we (6) settled down comfortably in our respective chairs. Unfortunately, my sister (7) in at that point and burst out laughing. "Aha! I caught you!" she cried. She explained that part of the experiment was to see if we would stick to the agreement, especially during her absence. She (8) predicted we would weaken, it turned out she was right.

UNIT 9: UNDERSEA WORLD

TEST 1

I. Put the words in the correct columns.

chair poor here tour clear square
casual where idea cheer sure careful

/ iə /	/ eə /	/ ʊə /
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

II. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. There is only one ocean which is into five different parts: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, and Arctic Oceans. (divide)
2. For centuries, people have been challenged by the that lie beneath the ocean. (mysterious)
3. Today scientists have overcome many of the challenges of the by using modern devices. (deep)
4. Satellite photographs provide a wide range of, including water temperature; depth and the undersea populations. (inform)
5. With modern technology, have been able to investigate the marine life. (science)

III. Complete the sentences, using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words in brackets.

1. (you / work) so hard. Have a holiday!
2. I enjoyed that film. (we / go) to the cinema more often.
3. (you / park) here. It's not allowed.
4. What (I / cook) for dinner tonight?
5. (you / wear) a coat. It's cold outside.
6. (you / smoke). It's bad for you.

IV. Use the prediction in the list below to complete these sentences.

It is unlikely that astronauts will visit Mars.

It is unlikely that governments will stop buying guns.

It is unlikely that doctors will find a cure for cancer.

It is unlikely that young people will stop buying pop records.

It is unlikely that they will discover oil in Ireland.

1. If, the world would be safer.
2. If, the Irish would be very happy.
3. If, this terrible disease would disappear.
4. If, the popular music industry would disappear.
5. If, we would learn a lot about the planet.

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word from the list.

<i>largest</i>	<i>population</i>	<i>killed</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>species</i>	<i>long</i>
----------------	-------------------	---------------	-----------	----------------	-------------

GET TO SEE A WHALE SOON – YOU MAY WANT TO DESCRIBE IT TO YOUR GRANDCHILDREN.

Many great whales like the Humpback have been (1) brutally massacred by mankind that whalers consider them commercially extinct.

Whales are still over-exploited.

Typical is the Blue whale, the (2) animal that has ever lived on this earth – 100 feet (30 metres) (3) and weighing 160 tons. Since 1900 we humans have (4) over 300,000 of them and there are only a few thousand left.

Despite international demands to stop the slaughter, whalers – mainly Japanese and Russian – are destroying four other (5) of great whale; some have already been reduced to 20 per cent of their former (6) Whalers can turn to other trades but the great whales can never be recreated.

* Notes:

- brutally (adv): hung bạo, tàn nhẫn
- massacre (v): tàn sát, tiêu diệt
- slaughter (n, v): (sự) tàn sát

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>near</u> | B. <u>fear</u> | C. <u>pear</u> | D. <u>clear</u> |
| 2. A. <u>career</u> | B. <u>cheer</u> | C. <u>peer</u> | D. <u>cheese</u> |
| 3. A. <u>pair</u> | B. <u>fair</u> | C. <u>stair</u> | D. <u>faith</u> |
| 4. A. <u>sour</u> | B. <u>sure</u> | C. <u>tour</u> | D. <u>poor</u> |
| 5. A. <u>here</u> | B. <u>there</u> | C. <u>cheer</u> | D. <u>sphere</u> |

II. Write the conversation between Brian and Keith using the words in brackets. Put in *do* or *should* where required.

Brian: (I want to buy a motorbike. What / you / think / I / do?)

o: *I want to buy a motorbike. What do you think I should do?*

Keith: You / look / at the advertisements in the papers.

oo: *You should look at the advertisements in the papers.*

Brian: (Which papers / I / get?)

1.

Keith: (I think / you / buy / the local newspapers.)

2.

Brian: (What / you / think / I / do / before / I buy a bike?)

3.

Keith: (I / not / think / you / decide / too quickly.)

4.

Brian: (you / check / the condition of the bike)

5.

Keith: (you / ask / somebody / who knows about bikes to look at the bike for you)

6.

Brian: (you / not / buy / one simply because it looks nice!)

7.

Keith: (you / be / very careful)

8.

III. Underline the best answer.

1. I'm not going to open the window. If I *open* / *opened* the window, it *will* / *would* be too noisy.
2. If I *have* / *had* time, I'll / I'd walk to work, but it's just not possible.

3. "I may get a job in Germany." " If you *get / got* it, what *will / would* your boyfriend say?"
4. We never leave food on the table. If we *do / did*, the cat *will / would* eat it.
5. I'll probably go to university. But if I *go / went*, I *won't / wouldn't* ear any money for three years.

IV. Put in the correct verb form.

1. If I (be) you I (see) a doctor.
2. If John were here, he (know) what to do.
3. If people (have) four arms, life would be easier.
4. If you throw something away, you (need) it the next day
5. If I (see) Ann, I'll give her your address.
6. If he (not travel) so much, he'd have more money.

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

Sperm whales are the biggest animals (1) have teeth o Earth. They are carnivores, which means they eat (2) Although sperm whales can be (3) in all oceans, they prefer the water with high squid populations, which are their main diet. A sperm whale ca eat up to 1,500 kg of (4) every day. Sperm whales are bi animals. The males can grow up to 18 meters (5) and weigh u to 54,000 kg while the (6) are a bit smaller with a length of 1 meters and a weight of 17,000 kg. A female sperm whale gives birth to on calf every five or seven years after a gestation period of fourteen to nineteen months. The life span of sperm whales can be up to sixty or seventy years. is (7) to know that they also have the largest brain of an mammals. Sperm whale populations are at (8) due to huntin and their accidental entrapment in fishing nets.

TEST 3

I. Which word is the odd one out?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. shark | whale | tiger | jellyfish |
| 2. Everest | Pacific | Atlantic | Antarctic |
| 3. undersea | marine | seabed | mountain |
| 4. scientist | cooker | teacher | doctor |
| 5. discover | find | depth | explore |

II. Write the word from its transcription.

1. / ʌp'steəz /:
2. / 'ju:ʒuəli /:
3. / 'æt məsfɪə(r) /:
4. / tʃɪə(r) /:
5. /skweə(r) /:

III. Complete the sentences.

1. If Shally lived in Brighton, (she / be) near her parents.
2. Fred would read more if (he / not work) so hard.
3. If Elizabeth didn't have to work in the evenings (she / go) to concerts.
4. Susan wouldn't go to work by car if (she / live) near a train station.
5. Alan wouldn't be fat if (he / not eat) so much.
6. If Peter didn't live in a flat, (he / have) a dog.
7. Pam would definitely learn French if (she / get) a job in France.
8. If Mark wanted to be healthy, (he / not smoke).

IV. Complete the sentences, using the words in brackets and any other words you need.

1. People don't do enough exercise, so there is a lot of heart disease. (more, less)
If people, there
2. People watch too much TV, so they don't have much time for reading. (more)
If people watched less TV, they
3. Children have bad teeth because they eat too many sweets. (fewer)
Children would have better teeth if they
4. People haven't got enough time to cook, so they eat a lot of "fast food." (more, less)
If people

V. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions given.

MINES UNDER THE SEA

Man is only just beginning to realize how much he must look to the sea. It can be an important source of food for millions of the world. When we know how much and in what way the oceans influence the weather, we can plan the growing of crops and even work out the best time to take our holidays.

But when we get to the bottom of the sea, we find things that no one dreamed existed until recently. Lands which were covered with water when the ice melted at the end of the ice age are rich in minerals. Off the south African coasts, for example, is a place where there are five times the number of diamonds as in the mines on the land.

Oil is brought from the bottom of the Caspian sea.

Sand with gold in it has been found off Thailand and Indonesia.

But if man wants to continue gathering riches from the sea, he is going to have to look after it.

*** Questions:**

1. What is man only just beginning to realize?

.....

2. When can we plan the growing of crops?

.....

3. What do we find when we get to the bottom of the sea?

.....

4. What has been found off the south African coast?

.....

5. What is man going to do if he wants to continue gathering riches from the sea?

.....

UNIT 10: CONSERVATION

TEST 1

I. Write the word from its transcription.

1. /prə'tekt/ :
2. /pla:nt/ :
3. /sə'plai/ :
4. /ə'baʊt/ :
5. /ə'veiləbl/ :
6. /'brekfəst/ :

II. Choose the most suitable tense.

1. Their new house *hasn't been finished* / *wasn't finished* yet.
2. The robbers *were arrested* / *have been arrested* as soon as they left the bank.
3. Sue told us her baby *is born* / *had been born* two weeks earlier than expected.
4. I don't think that you *will be asked* / *are being asked* to show your passport.
5. If there is too much snow, the match *has been cancelled* / *will be cancelled*.
6. When *were you told* / *have you been told* about the new rules?

III. Underline the verb forms which are not possible.

1. My car has being stolen.
2. Jack was borned on a Thursday.
3. Mary's car is being serviced today.
4. Your order will been sent as soon as possible.
5. This swimming pool is used by over a thousand people each week.
6. When was this church built?

IV. Complete the letter. Write ONE for each space (1 - 6).

Dear Mary,

Would you (1) to come (2) the cinema with me (3) school today? (4) can go to see "Ghost" at the Odeon cinema. The film (5) at 7 o'clock. Shall we (6) outside the cinema?

Love,

Daisy

V. Read the passage and answer the questions below.

What is conservation? Conservation is the wise use of our natural resources you know. Plants are a valuable natural resource. Coal, oil and metal ores are examples of other natural resources. Natural resources are the materials found in or on the Earth that are useful to man. Then, why should we use our natural resources carefully?

We mine millions of tons of coal every year, we use millions of barrels of oil; we cut down thousands of acres of forests. But the Earth produces only a limited amount of these. Coal and oil were formed thousands of years ago, and the supply is gradually running out. That is why we must use our natural resources as carefully and wisely as we can. We must make them last as long as possible. Conservation is the wise use of our natural resources.

* *Questions:*

1. What are the examples of natural resources?

.....

2. Are natural resources limited or unlimited?

.....

3. Why must we use coal and oil as carefully and wisely as we can?

.....

4. When were coal and oil formed?

.....

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> ook | B. <u>b</u> rown | C. <u>a</u> bout | D. lam <u>b</u> |
| 2. A. pie <u>cc</u> | B. disapp <u>ea</u> r | C. <u>p</u> rogram | D. pl <u>a</u> ce |
| 3. A. com <u>b</u> | B. lam <u>b</u> | C. <u>a</u> bout | D. clim <u>b</u> |
| 4. A. ps <u>y</u> chology | B. em <u>pt</u> y | C. recei <u>p</u> t | D. acc <u>e</u> pt |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> ad | B. deb <u>t</u> | C. <u>b</u> ack | D. <u>b</u> ee |

II. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable passive tense.

1. I'm sorry, madam, but this carpet (already sell)
2. The old house on the corner (knock down) last year.
3. When exactly (John give) his prize?

4. Most people agree that America (not discover) by Christopher Columbus.
5. I don't believe that this play (write) by Shakespeare.
6. All complaints about products (deal) with by our customer services department.

III. Use the words in the box to complete this text about environmental problems.

conditions	destruction	disposal	farming
greenhouse	heavily	layer	over-fishing
polluted	resources	over-populated	caused

Pollution is a major problem of our times. Air, water and land are all (1) Poor waste (2) is to blame for many of the problems and the situation is particularly acute in (3) industrialised and (4) regions. Pollution of the atmosphere has led to the destruction of the ozone (5) and to the (6) effect. Other environmental problems have been (7) by too rapid a use of (8) There are far fewer fish in the sea because of (9) and the (10) of the rainforests is having unforeseen ecological consequences. Battery (11) provides a lot of food but involves keeping animals in unnatural and unhealthy (12)

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. The police are following the suspects.
The suspects
2. No one has seen Peter since the day of the party.
Peter
3. We put a notice about the trip on the notice board yesterday.
A notice
4. They sent me the letter.
The letter
5. She is writing an address on the back of the envelope.
An address

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

ELEPHANT ORPHANAGE

The Pinnawela Elephant Orphanage (Sri Lanka) was started in 1975 (1) the Department of Wildlife on a twenty five acre coconut property (2) the Maha Oya river at Rambukkana. The orphanage was primarily designed (3) afford care and protection to the many baby elephants found in the jungle (4) their mothers. In (5) of these cases the mother had either died or been (6) In some instances the baby had fallen into a pit and in others the mother had fallen in and died. Initially this orphanage was at the Wilpattu National Park, then shifted to the tourist complex at Bentota and then to the Dehiwala Zoo.

TEST 3

I. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences and then practise speaking them.

1. about/ the / apart / assembled / big / block / boys / in / groups / a.
.....

2. without / paper / published / and / was / profit / the / printed.
.....

3. band / , / while / butter / boy / the / , / bread / beans / brass / and / played / the / us / , / brought / beer.
.....

4. Piper / picked / if / Peter / where / is / the / pickled / pepper / Piper / picked / a / pepper / Peter / peck / of / , / peck / of / pickled?
.....?

5. bought / a / baby / like / borrowed / Betty / from / bag / Bob's / bag / Bob / the / Betty.
.....

II. Complete these newspaper reports. Put the verbs into the simple past active or passive.

escape	tie up	find	steal
enter	film	put	force

Over £1 million (1) from a bank in West London yestercay. Three people (2) the bank at 10.30. The bank staff

(3) to lie on the floor, while the thieves (4) the money into bags. The staff (5) and the thieves (6) in a blue car. The incident (7) by the bank's security cameras. The car (8) four hours later in the river.

III. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the words in parentheses.

1. He gave a of reasons for his absence yesterday. (vary)
2. She didn't join us because of her (sick)
3. Dollar bills have been withdrawn from (circulate)
4. I like the flower's beauty very much. (nature)
5. I don't feel like out in such bad weather. (go)
6. The Internet plays an part in man's life. (importance)

IV. Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the following sets of words or phrases, sentences that together make up a complete letter.

Dear Karen,

1. Sister / be going / have a party / Saturday / she / just finished exams.
.....
2. Everybody / be going / bring food / eat / and there be / fruit juice / lemonade / drink.
.....
3. Music / be good too.
.....
4. Sister / have got / lots / CDs / one of her friends / have a guitar / sing a few songs.
.....
5. Sister live / Station Street / next to / cinema / party / start / 9 o'clock.
.....
6. We / go there together?
.....
7. Please phone / evening / when you get home.
.....

Love,
Marie

V. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

About two hundred years ago man lived (1) greater harmony with his environment (2) industry was not much developed. Today the situation is quite (3) People all over the world are worried about (4) is happening to the environment because of modern industry and the need for more and more energy. Newspapers and magazines (5) about water pollution, air pollution and land pollution. Why is (6) so much discussion about pollution? After (7) people have been polluting the world around them for thousands of years. But in the (8) , there were not many people and lots of room in the world, so they could move to another place when their settlements became dirty.

UNIT 11: NATIONAL PARKS

TEST 1

I. Put the words in the correct columns.

described, pushed, liked, studied, worked, fixed, lived, stayed, stopped, arrived, destroyed, watched, managed, threatened, established, surprised

/ t /	/ d /
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

II. Match a clause in A with an appropriate clause in B.

A	B
1. If the weather had been better,	a. she wouldn't have fallen and broken her leg.
2. If you had asked me,	b. I would have come to see you.
3. If Mary had seen you,	c. she would have given you this book.
4. If she hadn't gone skiing,	d. we would have gone to the sea.
5. If I had been here yesterday,	e. I would have helped you.

III. Put the letters in the correct order to make meaningful words.

1. TRALPICO
2. FUTEARE
3. RORFAINEST
4. ANDGEREN
5. EXETENCIS

IV. Rearrange the sentences to make a letter of acceptance.

Dear Janet,

This will be the first time I go there and you can bet I am anxious to go.

I do want to thank your father and you for inviting me.

You are surely a wonderful friend.
 Mother and Dad said I may join you next Saturday.
 You can be sure that I will be ready at 8.00 a.m.
 Yours,
 Helen

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word from the box.

<i>how</i>	<i>especially</i>	<i>surprised</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>about</i>	<i>for</i>
------------	-------------------	------------------	--------------	--------------	------------

Nairobi National Park is Kenya's smallest park, but you may be (1) at the large variety of animals that live there. Visitors, (2) children, can go there to learn (3) to recognize the different species of animals and plants. They also learn (4) the habits of animals and how one species is dependent upon another (5) survival. An interesting feature of this park is the Orphanage, (6) lots of orphaned or abandoned animals are taken care of.

TEST 2

I. Put the words in the correct columns.

dependent	animal	different
another	survival	interesting
tropical	chemical	continue
existence	wilderness	abandon

• • •	• • •
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Cuc Phuong National Park is 160 kilometres south west of Hanoi. (*locate*)
2. The best time to visit Cuc Phuong National Park is during the dry season, from October to April, when the season is over. (*rain*)

3. People go to national parks to learn about the habits of animals and how one species is on another for (*depend - survive*)
4. Everglades National Park has plants and animals from both and temperate zones. (*tropic*)

III. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. He got up late; that was why he was late for class.
If
2. Susan felt sick because she caught in the rain on the way home yesterday.
If
3. We didn't go out because of the rain.
If
4. Alan lost our phone number, so he didn't phone us.
If
5. We didn't make a cake because we forgot to buy any eggs.
We

IV. Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce from the following sets of words or phrases, sentences that together make up a complete letter.

Dear Carol,

1. Thank you very much / invitation / spend three weeks / August / you / your family / Scotland.
.....
2. I love / come / unfortunately / I / unable / accept.
.....
3. My cousins / live / Canada / stay / us / August 3rd / August 18th.
.....
4. As it be / first visit / this country / I plan / show them around.
.....
5. It be possible / visit you / September instead?
.....
6. I certainly need / rest / after / cousins / go back / Canada!
.....

7. Please tell / September be convenient.

8. I look forward / see / all again.

Love,

Cordelia

V. Read the passage and then answer the questions given.

THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, built by King Nebuchadnezzar II, were a mountainlike series of planted terraces. Ancient historians report that Babylon at that time was dazzling in the splendor of its palace and temple buildings, fortification walls, and paved processional ways. The Hanging Gardens consisted of several tiers of platform terraces built upon arches and extending to a great height. Trees and colorful plants and flowers grew on the terraces, irrigated with water brought up from the Euphrates River. Archaeologists have discovered remains of walls along the Euphrates that may have belonged to the Hanging Gardens.

* *Notes:*

- dazzle (v): sáng chói
- splendor (n): sự tráng lệ, huy hoàng
- fortification (n): sự củng cố, làm vững chắc lên
- pave (v): lát (đường, sân)
- processional (adj): dành cho đám rước

* *Questions:*

1. What were The Hanging Gardens of Babylon?

2. Who built The Hanging Gardens of Babylon?

3. How was Babylon at the time of King Nebuchadnezzar II?

4. What have archaeologists discovered?

TEST 3

I. Choose the most suitable tense.

1. If you *invited / had invited* me last week, I *was able / would have been able* to come.
2. Why didn't you tell me? If you *told / had told* me, I *had helped / would have helped* you.
3. I'm sure your letter hasn't arrived yet. If it *came / had come* I'm sure I *had noticed / would have noticed* it.
4. If Ann *didn't drive / hadn't driven* so fast, her car *didn't crash / wouldn't have crashed* into a tree.
5. What bad luck! If Alan *wouldn't fall / hadn't fallen* over, he *would win / would have won* the race.

II. Fill in each gap with one correct preposition.

1. I got the station just in time to see Jack getting the train.
2. The pub is the chemist's and the butcher's and opposite the library.
3. John was leaning the wall with his hands his pockets.
4. Joe and I met on the phone completely chance.
5. Terry isn't here. He's away business.

III. Correct (✓) or not (✗)?

1. If I could cook, I could get a job in a restaurant.
2. You won't catch the bus unless you don't run.
3. If it didn't rain, I would have played tennis.
4. I would put on a sweater if I were you.
5. Everything would have been OK if I hadn't lost my key.

IV. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

Dear Mr Smith,

Thank you (1) the letter offering me a job. I am very glad that you (2) chosen me. But I am afraid that I am (3) to accept the offer. I shall be taking up a similar position with (4) company soon. As pay and conditions are better there I am turning down your (5)

Thank you for the time you have given to my application. I am sure you will find a suitable applicant to (6) the vacancy.

V. Read the passage and then decide whether each of the statements is true (T) or false (F).

Mount Kinabalu in the Kinabalu National Park is Southeast Asia's highest mountain and is called "the home of the spirits of the departed".

It is indeed a challenge to climb Mount Kinabalu. To do it usually takes three days. If you want to make the climb, the first part of your journey from Kota Kinabalu to the Kinabalu National Park can be made by bus. The park is about 5,000 feet above sea level. Within the park itself, there are over 600 varieties of orchids and about 500 species of birds. If you are adventurous enough, you can walk along paths leading to mountain streams, waterfalls and even bat caves. The lower slopes of the mountain are covered by mossy rain forests. The most difficult part of the climb is when you make the final ascent up the summit. It is an experience that only you can describe when you finally reach the peak.

1. Mount Kinabalu in the Kinabalu National Park is Southwest Asia's highest mountain.
2. It takes you three days to climb Mount Kinabalu.
3. The park is over 5,000 feet above sea level.
4. There are more than 600 varieties of orchids and about 500 species of birds in the park.
5. To reach the top of the park is not the most difficult part of the climb.

TEST YOURSELF D

(Units 9 – 11)

TEST 1

I. Write the word from its transcription.

1. / 'bʌtəflai /
2. / ik'splɔ:(r) /
3. / ɪ'rəʊzn /
4. / 'fɒrɪstə(r) /
5. / ,ri:kən'strʌkʃn /

II. Underline the correct tense in each sentence.

1. Baseball *is being played* / *is played* by two teams of nine players.
2. Hurry up or you *are* / *will be* late for school.
3. I was too busy to come to your birthday party. If I *weren't* / *hadn't been* busy, I *would come* / *would have come* to your birthday party.
4. How many languages *are spoken* / *will be spoken* in 2100?
5. I *knew* / *have known* Andrian for a very long time.

III. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. They asked John a lot of difficult questions.
John
2. I couldn't buy that book because I didn't have enough money.
If
3. Be careful or you will fall into the hole!
If
4. You should have a rest after a hard-working day.
She advised me
5. Nobody has read this letter.
This letter

IV. Fill in each gap with a suitable verb.

Dear Mom,

Thanks for your letter. I am glad to hear you are well. I am doing fine at school. At first, everything (1) strange and difficult. Now I

am (2) a lot of fun. I hope you will visit Hanoi after the harvest. We will (3) you around the city.
 Don't worry about me, Mom. I know how to (4) care of myself and I (5) now very clean and healthy!
 I (6) all of my friends about your visit, and they all hope to (7) you in Hanoi. It is 9.30 now, so I must to bed.
 Take care, Mom. Write again soon.
 Love,
 Mai Lan

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word from the box.

over	world's	approximately
protect	shaped	created

By the late 20th century, national parks covered (1) three per cent of the total land area of the USA. Yellowstone was the (2) first national park. Today there are national parks in over 100 countries all (3) the globe.

The area in and around Yellowstone National Park was (4) by volcanic activity millions of years ago. The park itself was established in 1872 in order to (5) the area's natural resources.

The volcanic activity that (6) Yellowstone produced hot springs, geysers, mountains, lakes and waterfalls. Combined with native animals such as grizzly bears, these features make the park a true wilderness area.

TEST 2

I. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase from the box.

<i>debt</i>	<i>had had</i>	<i>wild</i>	<i>explorer</i>	<i>have</i>
-------------	----------------	-------------	-----------------	-------------

- As long as we enough rain, I think there will be a good harvest.
- If only we more time, we could have seen more of the country.
- Hernando Cortes was a famous Spanish in Mexico.

4. Lions and tigers are **animals**.

5. If they aren't more careful with **their money**, they'll get into

II. Tick (✓) the correct sounds for the letters in bold in the words below.

	/iə/	/eə/	/ʊə/
1. dear	☐	☐	☐
2. casual	☐	☐	☐
3. where	☐	☐	☐
4. stairs	☐	☐	☐
5. sphere	☐	☐	☐
6. square	☐	☒	☐
7. tour	☐	☐	☐
8. clear	☐	☐	☐

III. Use the given words to make meaningful sentences.

1. Seahorse be / fish / but / head / **look like** / horse.

2. Man / be slowly destroying / **earth** / by / **pollute** / air and water.

3. Water pressure / deepest parts / **oceans** / **be intense**.

4. You may be / surprise / large **variety** / **animals** / Nairobi National Park.

5. We / have / do something / save / **earth** / soon / possible.

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. The garage is going to repair **my car next week**.

My car

2. Joan will stay on at school **unless she finds a good job before September**.

If

3. Elizabeth got a bad cold because **she started smoking cigarettes**.

If

4. People say that he is the best **student in his class**.

He is

5. We did our homework in **2 hours**.

It took

V. Read the passage and then answer the questions given.

For many years people believed that the cleverest animals after man were chimpanzees. Now, however, there is proof that dolphins may be even cleverer than these big apes. Although a dolphin lives in the sea it is not a fish. It is a mammal. It is in many ways, therefore, like a human being. Dolphins have simple language. They are able to talk to one another. It may be possible for man to learn how to talk to dolphins. But this will not be easy because dolphins cannot hear the kind of sounds man can make. If the man wants to talk to dolphins, therefore, he will have to make a third language which both he and the dolphins can understand. Dolphins are also very friendly towards man. They often follow ships. There are many stories of dolphins guiding ships through difficult and dangerous water.

* *Notes:*

- chimpanzee (n): con tinh tinh
- ape (n): khỉ hình người

* *Questions:*

1. Which animals do people think may be the cleverest?

.....

2. What other beings are dolphins like in many ways?

.....

3. What have scientists discovered about dolphins?

.....

4. Why is a third language necessary if man wants to talk to dolphins?

.....

5. In what way are dolphins friendly to man?

.....

UNIT 12: MUSIC

TEST 1

I. Put the words in the correct columns.

classical entertain industry magazine imagine
excited delightful different picturesque

• • •	• • •	• • •
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

II. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. on / holiday / we / go / relax / to / and / eat / good / food

.....

2. saving / up / I'm / travel / to / round / the / world

.....

3. to / the / gym / goes / she / train / to / for / the / marathon

.....

4. working / they're / Spain / in / learn / to / Spanish

.....

5. he / going / supermarket / to / the / is / buy / to / fresh / vegetables.

.....

6. went / we / Silverstone / to / watch / to / the / Grand Prix

.....

III. Fill in the blanks with the suitable question words.

1. have you been doing lately?

2. can I buy some milk? At the supermarket.

3. of these books is yours?

4. do you do in the evening?

5. do you usually eat lunch? At noon.

6. does your father work at that company? Because it's near our house.

7. In room was it found?

8. far is it from here to your school?

IV. Complete the following sentences in your own words.

1. I'm improving my English to
2. I usually go on holiday to
3. I drink coffee in the morning to
4. I drink chamomile tea at night to
5. I meet my friends regularly to
6. I play sport to
7. I would like to move to a bigger house to
8. I would like to spend more time by the sea to

IV. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words from the box.

technical	Music	idea	instrument
produce	string	musicians	guitar

(1) experts say the guitar is probably the most popular musical (2) around the world today. It is used to play many different kinds of music.

The electric (3) was one result of efforts by musicians to use electricity to create louder (4) instruments. They were not able to solve some of the (5) problems until the nineteen-thirties.

In its early years, music experts debated the (6) of the electric guitar being a true instrument. Some claimed it did not (7) a real musical sound. But country and jazz (8) defended the music made by the electric guitar.

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. books B. records C. peas D. days
2. A. bus B. concerts C. always D. sip
3. A. science B. scene C. scare D. scent
4. A. corn B. price C. piece D. concept
5. A. practise B. class C. sound D. songs

II. Think about a verb to complete each sentence. Use "to-infinitive" to talk about purposes.

1. Huong has a piggy bank. She's saving money a bicycle.
2. Father has prepared the garden for her flowers.
3. He wrote down new words on a piece of paper
4. The teacher raised questions her students' comprehension
5. Mother told me to put on a coat warm.
6. I need a nail the picture on the wall.
7. My grandfather boils some water every morning tea.
8. The branches of the tall trees are cut down electric wires.

III. Here are some answers. What are the questions?

1.
I arrived last night.
2.
I live down the road.
3.
I'm staying in a hotel in town.
4.
I'm learning English because I want to get a new job.
5.
I've got three sisters and a brother.
6.
I speak French and German.
7.
I spend my free time reading and listening to music.
8.
I went to the beach and then had a few days in the mountains.

IV. Where do these people work? What do they do? Write about them.

Example:

Waitress *A waitress works in a restaurant. She serves food to customers.*

1. librarian
2. teacher
3. nurse
4. farmer
5. secretary.....

V. Select one most suitable word for each blank from the box below.

group	vocalist	number one	live	stage	lyrics
recording studio		top ten	concert		fans

After the Beatles, the Rolling Stones have probably been the most successful (1) in Britain. Most of their records have gone into the (2) and they've had many at (3) But their records have usually been made in a (4) and I always wanted to hear them (5) at a (6) I wanted to see them perform on (7) in front of thousands of excited (8) And I did, at Earls Court in 1990. It was great. And Mick Jagger, the (9), sang all the old favourites. I couldn't hear the (10) very well because of the noise, but somehow it didn't matter.

TEST 3

I. Write the word from its transcription.

1. / kəm'pəʊzə(r) /:
2. / dɪ'lɑɪt /:
3. / ɪ'məʊfn /:
4. / 'lɪrɪkl /:
5. / 'næʃnəl 'æŋθəm /:

II. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D.

1. She's going there finalize the contract.
A. for B. so that C. to
2. Shall we have a break have lunch?
A. for B. to C. so
3. I took it back to the shop get a replacement.
A. for B. so that C. to
4. He's gone travelling find himself.
A. so B. to C. for
5. Take some sandwiches eat on the way.
A. to B. for C. so
6. You need a licence drive.
A. for B. to C. so
7. I phoned them complain.
A. so B. to C. for
8. I'm going to town buy a pair of shoes.
A. to B. for C. so

III. Ask about the famous people. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. The Beatles / was formed / Liverpool, England / 1960
When was the Beatles formed?
2. Madonna / began to write / songs / 1983
What
3. Mozart / composed / 41 symphonies
How many
4. He / was born / in / Salzburg, Austria
Where
5. The Blue Danube / was composed / Johann Strauss
Who
6. Carlos Santana / became / superstar / the late 1960s
What
7. Rock music / began / the United States
Where
8. Sting / formed / the Police / 1978
When

IV. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. The Beatles' continuing popularity in the 21st century is a
phenomenon (*fascinate*)
2. Paul McCartney played bass, wrote both music and lyrics as well as
sang very (*beautiful*)
3. John Lennon was the Beatles' rhythm (*guitar*)
4. With Paul McCartney, Lennon formed one of the most
.....band in the history of popular music. (*success*)
5. In 1980, he was shotoutside his apartment in New York.
(*death*)

V. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below.

Pop music has always been influenced by other forms of music: An important form is folk music.

Folk songs are the songs composed and sung by country people. The songs may be hundreds of years old, so nobody knows who originally composed them. Modern music is often music for dancing. In Britain it was traditionally played with instruments like flute, accordion, etc.

In the 1950s and 1960s the people who wrote songs and played them with acoustic guitars were also called folk singers. The songs were often 'protest songs', complaining of bad things happening in society.

Questions

1. What has always influenced pop music?

.....

2. How old are folk songs?

.....

3. Is modern music often music for dancing?

.....

4. What are "protest songs"?

.....

UNIT 13: FILMS AND CINEMA

TEST 1

I. Put the words in the correct columns.

photograph village cough love fiction
 view Stephen film van enough

/ f /	/ v /
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

II. Circle the most suitable option for each sentence: a, an, the or x (x for nothing)

- Albert Einstein was famous scientist.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
- Einstein was born in Germany in 1879.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
- Einstein won Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
- Einstein left his country and lived in States until he died in 1955.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
- Einstein is known for his theory of relativity.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
- Roentgen was German physicist who discovered x-rays, revolutionizing medical diagnosis.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
- Roentgen won 1901 Nobel Prize.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
- Mandela was born in South Africa.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x

III. Adjectives: -ing or -ed?

1. The lecture was really..... (*boring / bored*)
2. I was really with him for turning up late. (*annoying / annoyed*)
3. It was a story. (*shocking / shocked*)
4. He was very with his results. (*pleasing / pleased*)
5. It was very when I saw them together. (*embarrassed / embarrassing*)
6. I loved the book and found the film very (*disappointing / disappointed*)
7. We were to hear that she had died. (*shocking / shocked*)
8. The dinner was (*disgusted / disgusting*)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences. An example has been done for you.

Example:

The cinema did not become an industry until 1915.

It was not until 1915 that the cinema really became an industry.

1. Mary did not stop working in the garden until her face was hot and red.
.....
2. He did not reunite with his family until 1975..
.....
3. I did not know anything about that flower until I saw it in a fair.
.....
4. She did not start working until her child was five.
.....
5. I did not go to bed until I finished watching TV.
.....

V. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words from the box

eyes	movement	called	attention
scientists	relationship	pictures	visual

In the early 19th century scientists paid (1) to a visual phenomenon: A sequence of individual still (2), when set in motion, can give the illusion of (3) These (4) believed that this experience was what they (5) persistence of vision, whereby the eye retains a (6) image for a fraction of a second after the source has

been removed. The (7) retention of a visual image has long been considered a founding principle of motion pictures, even though its (8) to the perception of motion is still not well understood.

TEST 2

I. Read the following secret messages and then write them into the right sentences.

1. aɪ wɒnt ə 'fəʊtəgrɑ:f fɔ: maɪ'self
.....
2. wi: 'ju: stə liv ɪn ə 'vɪlɪdʒ
.....
3. hi: fɪ:lz 'hæpɪ r'nʌf
.....
4. hu: ɪz ðə meɪn 'kærɪktə ɪn ðɪs fɪlm?
.....
5. ðə fɪlm ɪz meɪd ɪn ə'merɪkə
.....

II. Rewrite the following sentences using *It was not until...*

1. The Titanic was not lifted to shore until 1998.
.....
2. Jane did not take part in the activities of her community where she lived until she graduated from university.
.....
3. She did not publish her first novel until she was 45.
.....
4. France did not score any goals until the 89th minute of the match.
.....
5. He did not know how to use a computer until he started working for the company.
.....

III. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives of the verbs in brackets.

1. Little Joe was getting during the class. (*bore*)
2. He reckoned that the class was (*bore*)
3. It's so when the elevator breaks down. (*annoy*)
4. George gets so when the elevator breaks down. (*annoy*)
5. What an sight! (*amaze*)

6. George was at the news. (*amaze*)
7. What an time we had! (*excite*)
8. George gets very when there's a concert in his university.
(*excite*)

IV. Match a word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

1. setting	a. filmmaker who has control over the film
2. actress	b. the period or place of the film
3. director	c. make a motion picture
4. plot	d. a person in a novel, play or film
5. film (v)	e. a woman or girl who acts in movies
6. character	f. the story or sequence of events in a movie

V. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

romance	eight	owner	burning
novel	involves	becomes	events

Gone With the Wind, is based on the best-selling (1) by Margaret Mitchell. Released in 1939, this film won (2) Academy Awards and was one of the biggest production (3) in film history. The story (4) Scarlett O'Hara, the beautiful and difficult daughter of a large plantation (5) O'Hara is hopelessly infatuated with Ashley Wilkes, but (6) mad when Wilkes becomes engaged to Melanie Hamilton. In the midst of her anger, she meets the rakish Rhett Butler. The two Southerners form a fiery (7) and then endure hardship and loss in the Civil War, including the famous (8) of Atlanta, Georgia.

TEST 3

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. fascinate B. of C. first D. fan
2. A. photo B. cough C. thought D. funny
3. A. victory B. above C. of D. future
4. A. life B. wife C. physics D. Stephen
5. A. toughie B. enough C. tough D. toughen

II. Circle the best word among A, B, or C for each gap.

1. Andy Pierston is a good teacher. He tries to all his students.
A. motivating B. motivate C. motivated
2. A student always works better and harder.
A. motivate B. motivating C. motivated
3. Yoga is also very
A. relax B. relaxed C. relaxing
4. I like golf. It's a good exercise. It always me.
A. relaxes B. relax C. relaxed
5. The dog is when you play with him because he's having fun.
A. excited B. exciting C. excite
6. A long walk is always but it's very healthy.
A. tiring B. tired C. tire
7. Did these photos you showed everyone?
A. interesting B. interested C. interest
8. Your father had very arguments.
A. convincing B. convince C. convinced

III. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. 2 years old / she / she / It was not / until / was / speak / could / that.
.....
2. she / her / finished / the / until / assignment / that / It was not / end of October.
.....
3. 2002 / an official member / became / the academy / It was not / of / he / that / until.
.....
4. the museum / the public / that / was / April 21st, 1997 / until / open to / It was not.
.....
5. Rita / a long illness / the spring / It was not / recovered / until / from / that.
.....

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Three-dimensional (3-D) film technology was developed in the early 1920s but did not become until the 1950s. (*popularity*)

2. Director Steven Spielberg rose to fame in Hollywood.
(*quick*)
3. The talent of actors and actresses makes the characters in movies
..... (*believe*)
4. Many films involve actions that could result in (*injure*)
5. For scenes in which animals must perform, specially-trained animal
..... appear. (*acting*)

7. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions below

Casablanca is the classic story of an American café owner, Rick Blaine, who fell in love with a Norwegian woman, Ilsa, during his time in Paris. Although their love affair was short, Rick believed that they would leave Paris together after the German armies occupied France in the summer of 1940. Unfortunately, for reasons that Rick did not understand at the time, Ilsa chose to stay in Paris and left Rick forever.

A year later, in 1941, Rick was running his own successful café in Casablanca when Ilsa unexpectedly appeared one night with her husband, Victor Laszlo. Laszlo was well known for leading the underground movement against Hitler's armies in Europe. They had come to Casablanca to find a French exit visa that would allow them to fly to Portugal, then to America. Ilsa was shocked to find herself with Rick again. Although Rick and Ilsa clearly still loved each other, Rick wanted to make sure that when Ilsa and Victor got a chance to escape, Ilsa would choose the man she was truly supposed to be with.

Questions:

1. Where and when is the film set?
.....
2. What happened in the summer of 1940?
.....
3. Did Ilsa leave Paris with Rick Blaine?
.....
4. Why did Ilsa come to Casablanca?
.....
5. Did Rick try to get Ilsa once again? Why or why not?
.....

UNIT 14: THE WORLD CUP

TEST 1

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> chool | B. <u>ch</u> orus | C. <u>ch</u> ocolate | D. <u>ch</u> orial |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> che | B. <u>ch</u> arity | C. <u>ch</u> orus | D. <u>ch</u> aos |
| 3. A. <u>g</u> oal | B. <u>g</u> aol | C. <u>g</u> ame | D. <u>g</u> ain |
| 4. A. <u>c</u> ede | B. <u>c</u> orn | C. <u>c</u> an | D. <u>c</u> up |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> orus | B. <u>sch</u> olar | C. <u>ch</u> emist | D. <u>ch</u> erish |

II. Will or Going to?

- Where are you going?
A. I am going to see a friend. B. I'll see a friend.
C. I'll see you later.
- Tonight, I stay in - I've rented a video.
A. am going to B. will
C. Either could be used here
- If you have any problems, don't worry; I help you.
A. am going to B. will
C. Either could be used here
- I completely forgot about it. Give me a moment; I do it now.
A. am going to B. will
C. Either could be used here
- Look at those clouds - it rain any minute now.
A. is going to B. will
C. Either could be used here
- The weather forecast says it snow tomorrow.
A. is going to B. will
C. Either could be used here
- That's the phone - I answer it.
A. am going to B. will
C. Either could be used here
- Thanks for the offer, but I'm OK; Shane help me.
A. is going to B. will
C. Either could be used here

III. Make offers with **Will ('ll)** for the following situations.

1. I've got a lot of homework.
A. I'll help you. B. Shall I open the door?
C. I'll close the book.
2. Marta can't speak English.
A. Shall I smoke? B. I'll teach her.
C. I'll buy her a new coat.
3. I'm really hot.
A. I'll talk to your mother. B. Shall I help you?
C. I'll open the door.
4. I'm hungry.
A. I'll get you a sandwich. B. I'll get you a drink.
C. Shall I open the door?
5. I'm sick.
A. I'll lend you my jacket. B. I'll get you an aspirin.
C. I'll buy some apples.
6. I'm cold.
A. Shall I carry your bag? B. Shall I answer the phone?
C. I'll lend you my jacket.
7. It's raining very hard.
A. Shall I cook dinner? B. I'll open the window.
C. I'll lend you my raincoat.
8. My bag is too heavy.
A. I'll carry it for you. B. I'll lend you my bag.
C. I'll get you my pencil.

IV. Fill in the blanks with **a, an or zero** articles

1. She is wearing sunglasses.
2. Is there public telephone near here?
3. Are these your shoes?
4. My father often has sandwich for lunch.
5. He drank cup of coffee while he read the newspaper.
6. fishes live in water.
7. sun rises in the east.
8. It was long flight, but finally we arrived in Paris

V. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words from the box

tournament	overtime	popular	held	athletes
hosted	penalty	attracted	stadiums	finals

Football became increasingly (1) among female (2) in the late 20th century. Accordingly, a World Cup for women was established, with the first (3) taking place in 1991 in China. The second women's World Cup was (4) in 1995 in Sweden.

The United States (5) the 1999 World Cup, and the home team, was favored to win. The event (6) much more attention than the two previous women's World Cups had, and several games were moved to larger (7) because so many people wanted to attend. The United States and China met in the (8), and the two teams played to a 0-0 tie after 90 minutes of regulation play and two 15-minute (9) periods. The United States then won 5-4 on (10) kicks.

TEST 2

I. Write the word from its transcription.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. /sku:l/ | 5. /kɪk/ |
| 2. /tə'geðə(r)/ | 6. /gru:p/ |
| 3. /klʌb/ | 7. /ə'geɪn/ |
| 4. /'lɪ:gl/ | 8. /gəʊl/ |

II. Complete the sentences, using *Will or Won't* to make predictions.

- Lan is very interested in psychology. I'm sure she the conference. (*attend*)
- Alice can't swim. I think she to the beach with us. (*go*)
- A: I want to get an MP3 player. Do you think that one is nice?
B: Yes, it is. But I'm afraid it expensive for you. (*be*)
- She is never far away from home, so I don't think her parents her to go camping. (*allow*)
- James has been sick for a week. I'm sure he his project in time. (*finish*)
- Green Summer* is a very useful programme for youth. I think most of us in this activity. (*take part*)

7. Hanh is a nice girl. I know she you with your homework. (*help*)
8. It's a good lesson to teach her. I'm sure she it again. (*do*)

III. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. going / repair / bike / my / tomorrow / to / I'm.
.....
2. stopped / be / you / at / customs / will.
.....
3. a sailor / be / going / he / is / to.
.....
4. father / be / your / very / will / happy.
.....
5. snow / this / it's / to / going / afternoon.
.....
6. walk / going / we're / to / school / today / to.
.....

IV. Think about a word to complete each sentence. Use "to-infinitive" to talk about purposes.

1. He studied very hard the exam.
2. Lan went to Hochiminh City by train money.
3. Mai came to class early a place near the front.
4. She took some photos of the city her friends at home.
5. Luan bought some colour paper a paper crane.
6. Nancy is going to buy some flowers her mother on her birthday.
7. I'm leaving a bit early today the heavy traffic.
8. Linda was walking along the beach seashells.

V. Write sentences with "Be going to" using the prompts.

1. They / build / bridge between Italy and Sicily
.....
2. She / buy / mobile phone / this weekend
.....
3. He / move / to London / in the Autumn
.....
4. We / buy / new house / next year
.....
5. She / stop / gym membership / because she doesn't go regularly
.....

6. I / change / my job because the commute is too long

VI. Fill in the blanks with the best answer among A, B, C or D.

One of the best (1) - some would say the best - ever to grace the World Cup stage was Argentina's Maradona, El Pibe. He played in four World Cups, from 1982 in Spain to 1994 in the USA, scoring a total of eight goals. In 1994, he failed a drug test after a win (2) Nigeria and was thrown out.

But his glory tournament was 1986 in Mexico, helping Argentina to lift the trophy. In the quarter-final against England, he scored one of the best (3) ever seen.

It was his first goal that day, however, that will go down as one of the most shameful acts of truth-bending in World Cup (4) Not the tallest of players at 1m68, Maradona challenged Shilton, 1m85. The only way Maradona could possibly beat Shilton to the ball would be to use his hand... which is precisely what he did, tapping the (5) over Shilton and into the goal. The Tunisian referee Ali Bin Nasser gave the goal amidst incredulous protests from the England players. Argentina would go on to win 2-1.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. referees | B. goalkeepers | C. linemen | D. players |
| 2. A. against | B. again | C. for | D. over |
| 3. A. points | B. marks | C. goals | D. degrees |
| 4. A. history | B. championship | C. tournament | D. match |
| 5. A. net | B. ball | C. shoes | D. glove |

TEST 3

I. Tick (✓) the correct sounds for the letters in bold in the words below.

	/k/	/g/	/s/	/tʃ/
occur	☐	☐	☐	☐
announce	☐	☐	☐	☐
which	☐	☐	☐	☐
group	☐	☐	☐	☐
champion	☐	☐	☐	☐
decide	☐	☐	☐	☐
organize	☐	☐	☐	☐
cup	☐	☐	☐	☐

II. Complete the sentences. Use *Will or (be) going to*.

1. We're decided on our holiday destination. We (*visit*) some friends in Australia.
2. Perhaps we (*see*) each other at the concert.
3. Look! Stella (*dive*) into the swimming pool.
4. That's it. I (*not/help*) you with your homework ever again.
5. (*you/compete*) in the next Olympics?
6. Take it easy, or you (*hurt*) yourself.
7. Have you heard? Greg and Diane (*have*) a baby.
8. I think I (*go*) home and have a long hot bath.

III. What explanation for each sentence?

1. I'll have the chicken.
A. The person has wanted to eat chicken all day.
B. The person has decided to eat chicken now.
2. Are you going to fly or go by train?
A. The speaker believes the person has probably already decided.
B. The speaker believes the person has not decided yet.
3. I know, I'll phone Jack and ask his opinion.
A. The speaker has just thought of asking Jack.
B. The speaker thought of asking Jack earlier.
4. I think I'll stay in and watch TV this evening
A. This is unplanned.
B. This is planned.
5. John's going to take me to the airport
A. This has already been discussed with John.
B. The speaker assumes John will take them.
6. Don't worry – that's no problem. I'll lend you some money.
A. The speaker has decided before.
B. The speaker decides at the time of speaking.

IV. Match a word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

1. foul (v)	a. a player who replaces another player
2. referee (n)	b. to break a rule
3. score (n)	c. the area for playing football
4. draw (v)	d. the official who controls the game
5. substitute (v)	e. to finish a game with no winning team
6. field (n)	f. a number of goals made by a player or team in a game

V. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions below

People have been playing football for over 3,000 years. Nobody can tell where it was played for the first time. There is evidence that it was played in Japan, China, Rome and Greece. However, the birthplace of modern soccer is Britain (both England and Scotland).

Football was a war game (The first football game took place in the east of England – where the locals played "football" with the severed head of a Danish Prince they had defeated in a battle). King Edward III tried to ban football, but the game was too popular. Even Queen Elisabeth I couldn't stop it, although soccer players were jailed for a week.

The Football Association was founded in 1863. In 1880s, students at Oxford University created a slang word for the word association. They shortened it to "soc" and added "er". Therefore, the word soccer was created.

Questions:

1. Where was once football played?
.....
2. Why was football called a war game?
.....
3. Did Queen Elisabeth succeed in stopping football?
.....
4. When was the Football Association founded?
.....
5. How was the word *soccer* created?
.....

TEST YOURSELF E

(Units 12 – 14)

TEST 1

I. Write the correct words from the transcriptions.

1. / 'klæsɪkl 'mju:zɪk /:
2. / kə'mju:nɪkeɪt /:
3. / 'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn fɪlm /:
4. / 'næʃnl 'æŋθəm /:
5. / 'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/ :
6. / ɪlɪmɪ'neɪʃn geɪmz/:

II. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. Language and music make humans from all other animals. (difference)
2. Music makes people happy, and uplifted. (excite)
3. The cinema changed at the end of the 1920s. (complete)
4. The football tournament – World Cup is held every four years. (nation)
5. Mary has just won the first prize in the (compete)

III. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. ?
I would write to her if I had free time.
2. ?
English is my favourite subject at school.
3. ?
It took me a long time to get used to wearing glasses.
4. ?
I enjoy listening to music at night because it helps me relax.
5. ?
I always take an umbrella when it rains.

IV. Put in a, an, the or nothing (x).

A TRUE STORY

In (1) 1969, in (2) **Portland**, (3) Oregon, (4) man went to rob (5) **bank**. He **didn't** want (6) people in (7) bank to know what was **happening**, so he walked up to one of (8) cashiers, wrote on (9) **piece of** (10) paper "This is (11) robbery and I've got (12) **gun**", and showed (13) paper to (14) cashier. Then he **wrote** "Take all (15) money out of your drawer and put it in (16) **paper bag**" (17) cashier read (18) message, wrote at (19) **bottom of** (20) paper "I haven't got (21) paper bag" and **gave** (22) paper back to (23) robber. (24) robber **ran out of** (25) bank.

V. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions below.

Chinese music has both ancient **and modern traditions**. The Jiahu bone flutes, found in China in 1999 **and which date to 7000 BC**, are known to be the oldest surviving **playable instruments** in the world. The stunning collection of bronze **bells, chime stones**, drums, and wind and stringed instruments found **in the 5th-century BC** tomb of a man known as the Marquis Yi of **Zeng revealed** ancient China's rich musical heritage and remarkable **achievements** in music theory. Today, traditional Chinese **repertories** are performed alongside modern compositions. Contemporary **Chinese popular music**, hybrids of indigenous tastes and **American popular culture**, dominates the mass market in the mainland, **Hong Kong, Macao**, and Taiwan.

* Questions

1. What was found in China in 1999?
.....
2. What revealed the ancient **China's rich musical heritage** and remarkable achievements in music **theory**?
.....
3. Traditional music no longer exists **in China**, does it?
.....
4. Is American popular music played **in China**?
.....

TEST 2

I. Read the following secret messages and then write them into the right sentences.

1. 'mju:zɪk meɪks mɪ fi:l 'hæpi

2. ju: fɒd bʊk ðə 'tɪkɪt ɪn əd'vaɪns

3. spɔ:t ɪz ə 'pɒpjələ pa:t əv sku:l laɪf

4. ðə fɪlm hæz ə 'hæpi 'endɪŋ

5. aɪ pri'fɜ: 'wɒtʃɪŋ lʌv fɪlmz tu dɪ'tektɪv fɪlmz

II. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. I'm / to • Athens / going / stay / in.

2. car / sell / her / going / to / Natalia's.

3. aren't / change / minds / their / They / to / going.

4. going / dog / to / We're / get / a.

5. rain / to / going / isn't / It.

6. it / like / Carlos / going / isn't / to.

7. this / year / have / to / holiday / going / a / you / Are?

8. computer / they / a / are / When / going / buy / to / new ?

III. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It was not until 1990 that she became a teacher.

She

2. Studying English interests me.

I

3. He didn't come to see me until yesterday.

It was not.....

4. It's over two years since we last went to the cinema.

We

5. Watching TV can be a waste of time.

We find it

IV. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. This is a acted film. I was impressed. (*magnificence*)

2. All the actors give good and the photography is superb. (*perform*)

3. The plot develops in an way. (*interest*)

4. The story is completely People fly, animals can talk and some of the characters live to 180. (*unreal*)

5. it's a story about a boy who falls in love with a girl who then goes and dies. It's a typical love story. (*basic*)

6. You create most effects using computers these days. They are known as computer graphics. (*specially*)

V. Read the passage carefully and then decide if each of the sentences is true (T) or false (F).

The stars are usually actors and actresses. Most people do not even look at the name of the director or producer, except one - Steven Spielberg. When he was a little boy, his father showed him how to use a camera. Later he got his own camera and started to film things like model train crashes, stories about monsters and horrible murders.

Spielberg sometimes uses a lot of complicated effects - in the *Indiana Jones* films, for example. However, like in *Duel*, he can create a fantastic atmosphere even without special effects. In 1994 he won the most important film prize, the Oscar, for *Schindler's List*. The secret of Spielberg's success is that the stories in many of his films somehow look as if they could happen to ordinary people like you and me.

_____ 1. The name of Steven Spielberg is popular with many people.

_____ 2. When he was a little boy, his father showed him how to make a film.

_____ 3. Spielberg did not use any complicated effects in the *Indiana Jones* films.

_____ 4. In 1994 he won the Oscar for *Jurassic Park*.

_____ 5. Spielberg's films are successful because they tell stories about ordinary people.

UNIT 15: CITIES

TEST 1

I. Put the words in the correct columns.

thought though mouth birthday then
thing clothes brother that think

/ ð /	/ θ /
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

II. Underline the relative clauses in these sentences, and indicate if they are defining (D) or non-defining (ND). Use commas where necessary.

1. The bus to Madrid which was on time yesterday is always late.
2. A woman who told me you weren't in answered the phone.
3. This is Sarah whom I told you about.
4. I think people who are violent to children should be sent to prison.
5. My brother Dick whom you saw yesterday is coming to have tea.
6. He cleaned the car which had an accident.
7. The man who smoked forty cigarettes a day died of a heart attack.
8. Mr Jones who is a taxi driver lives on the corner.

III. Although or Because?

1. _____ the ground was covered with snow, we had a picnic in the park.
2. _____ it was very cold, we took several blankets.
3. _____ John is a serious student, he rarely misses class.
4. _____ the meal was very salty, I ate it all.
5. _____ the meal was very salty, I drank a lot of water.
6. _____ the movie was very depressing, I really enjoyed it.
7. _____ Brian lived in Italy for a year, he does not speak Italian.
8. _____ I didn't get home until 2 o'clock in the morning, I was really sleepy in class today.

IV. Complete each sentence, using a defining or a non-defining clause. Use commas where necessary.

1. A student was asleep in class today. He has got extra homework now.
The student
2. A bus goes past my house. It leaves at 7:00.
The bus
3. Tina's boyfriend was at the party. I don't really like him.
Tina's boyfriend
4. A dog ate your dinner. It belongs to my neighbour.
The dog
5. A film is on TV tonight. It's very funny.
The film
6. Our house is in the city center. We bought it two years ago.
Our house
7. Linda is interested in you. I have just spoken to her
Linda
8. A man lives next door. He is a teacher.
The man

V. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words from the box

establishment	center	settlement	products
manufactures	seat	town	capital

The city of Oxford is famous as the (1) of the University of Oxford, one of the oldest and best-known universities in the world. Oxford is also an industrial (2) with printing operations; other (3) include motor vehicles and steel (4)

An early Saxon trading (5) was located near the fords in the rivers here. During the 10th and 11th centuries the (6) was attacked by Danes. By the 13th century, with the (7) of the university, it had become a major educational center of Europe. Charles I had Oxford as his (8) from 1642 to 1645, during the English Revolution.

TEST 2

I. Read the following secret messages and then write them into the right sentences.

1. aɪ θɔ:t 'mɪstə smɪθ wəz 'θɜ:ti θri:
2. ðə ru:z ðæt ju: geɪv mɪ a: 'bjutɪfl
3. weə ɪz 'lʌndən 'sɪtʃueɪtɪd ?
4. ʃi: spent mʌtʃ 'mʌni ɒn cləʊðz
5. nekst 'θɜ:zdi wɪl bi: maɪ 'bɜ:θdeɪ

II. Join two sentences into one, using *Although*.

1. Chemicals are beneficial to man. They also cause risks.
.....
2. Jane wanted to finish her reading. She was very hungry.
.....
3. A lot of shoots are coming out of the ground. The soil is dry and hard.
.....
4. The farmers needed the rain. The sudden downpour ruined their crops.
.....
5. I drank two cups of coffee this morning. I still felt asleep.
.....
6. It was raining. We decided to go anyway.
.....
7. The film has an unhappy ending. I like it very much.
.....
8. They made friends immediately. It was only the first time they met.
.....

III. Circle the correct word.

1. The little boy, name was Timmy, was crying.
A. who B. whose C. which
2. The girl went into that shop just now bought the dress I was planning to buy.
A. who B. when C. what
3. My Uncle Tom, works for the police, caught a burglar yesterday.
A. which B. whose C. who
4. Tolkien, books are sold all over the world, was an Oxford professor.
A. whose B. which C. where

5. The house we are going to buy is in poor condition.
A. whose B. who C. which
6. I haven't seen Psycho, is one of the scariest films ever made.
A. what B. which C. who

IV. Combine two sentences into one using *Although*.

1. The streets are not busy. Today is Sunday.
.....
2. Most students dislike English courses. The students must take them in order to graduate.
.....
3. I respect him a lot. I must tell him he was too wrong.
.....
4. He scored highly on the exam. He had a headache.
.....
5. The dolphin lives in the sea. It is not a fish – it's a mammal.
.....
6. Volkswagen cars are cheap. They last a long time.
.....
7. Jane works as a store clerk. She has a Master's degree.
.....
8. I decided to accept the job. The salary was low.
.....

V. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

attractions	Modern	boats	styles
churches	considered	city	pollution

Venice is one of Italy's most popular tourist (1) as well as a major port on the Adriatic Sea. Built on more than 100 islands, the (2) is known for its canals, which substitute for streets in many areas. Venetians use gondolas, long, narrow, flat-bottomed (3) propelled by standing navigators using a single oar, to travel along the canals.

Venice is (4) one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The city buildings and decorations, from Byzantine to Renaissance (5), show great artistic achievement. The works of the Venetian

school of painting and art are represented throughout Venetian palaces, public buildings, and (6)

(7) Venice has faced many challenges, including loss of population to other areas and physical damage from flooding, sinkage, air and water (8), and age.

TEST 3

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. ano <u>th</u> er | B. <u>th</u> eatre | C. <u>th</u> ere | D. <u>th</u> ose |
| 2. A. <u>th</u> ink | B. <u>th</u> in | C. <u>th</u> ere | D. <u>th</u> ick |
| 3. A. wi <u>th</u> er | B. mou <u>th</u> | C. whe <u>th</u> er | D. wea <u>th</u> er |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> en | B. <u>th</u> ree | C. <u>te</u> n <u>th</u> | D. <u>th</u> eme |
| 5. A. lea <u>th</u> er | B. clo <u>th</u> es | C. brea <u>th</u> e | D. brea <u>th</u> |

II. Complete these sentences. Each time use *Although* + a sentence from the box.

<i>he read the text over and over again</i>	<i>the parents walked quickly</i>
<i>he hurried to school</i>	<i>it rained a lot</i>
<i>it was hot</i>	<i>they do many grammar exercises</i>
<i>I have closed the door</i>	<i>it is dark</i>

1. Although, we enjoyed our holiday.
2. Although, he could not remember it.
3. The students may not understand the grammar rules although
4. Although, he was late.
5. I could drink the tea although
6. Although, she can read the letter.
7. Although, the children could follow them.
8. I can still hear the noise coming from the street although

III. Combine the sentences using relative pronouns. Omit the relative pronouns where possible.

1. Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Everest is in Nepal.

.....

2. What's the name of the book? You want me to read it.
.....
3. The businessman was very rich. I saw him last night.
.....
4. Budapest is on the Danube. It is a beautiful city.
.....
5. The teacher was not at school today. The letter was addressed to him.
.....
6. This is the man. His son is so clever.
.....
7. Oxford University is one of the oldest in the world. It has many different colleges.
.....
8. The car was stolen. It was a Mercedes.
.....

IV. Complete the sentences, using *Although* or *In spite of*.

- 1 the children felt hungry, the food was not cooked yet.
- 2 He often goes out with his friends he has a lot to do at home.
3. Mr. John is still strong his old age.
4. She still looks fresh she must work long hours.
5. being tired, they worked in the garden all afternoon.
6. she's got an English name, she is, in fact, a Chinese.
7. They still came to the party they hadn't been invited.
8. all my careful plans, things went wrong.

V. Complete each sentence with a suitable relative pronoun.

1. The lesson we are studying is interesting.
2. The boy you met was Nam, a friend of mine.
3. What is the radio programme you like best?
4. I know the man house is in Tran Hung Dao street.
5. The old man is talking to your father is my grandfather.
6. The cat is lying on the floor has a long tail.
7. We are copying the words are written clearly on the blackboard by the teacher.
8. I often visit my friend house is not far from mine.

VI. Choose the best answers among A, B, C or D.

Hong Kong is located at the mouth of the Pearl SE China, 90 miles south of Canton. It was a British dependency from 1842 until July 1st, 1997 when returned to China. Hong Kong was occupied by Japan during World War II. In 1984, Britain and China signed an agreement under which the sovereignty of Hong Kong was returned to China.

Hong Kong has now become one of the wealthiest and most productive areas in the Far East. One of the best things about Hong Kong is that it provides economy opportunities for many, not just a few. Hong Kong is geared to building a of a knowledge-based economy. The 1995 estimate of the GDP per capital of Hong Kong, US\$ 27,500, is among the highest in the world.

Questions:

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "dependency"?
 - A. orphan
 - B. subordinate
 - C. colony
2. What does "sovereignty" mean?
 - A. power of government
 - B. financial control
 - C. the rule of man
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "productive"?
 - A. prosperous
 - B. unstable
 - C. poor
4. What does "geared" mean?
 - A. discovered by
 - B. invented for
 - C. connected closely to something
5. What is the per capital?
 - A. every male worker
 - B. per head
 - C. every family

UNIT 16: HISTORICAL PLACES

TEST 1

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. ill <u>u</u> sion | B. man <u>s</u> ion | C. telev <u>i</u> sion | D. confu <u>s</u> ion |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> hopping | B. mach <u>i</u> ne | C. wash <u>i</u> ng | D. <u>ch</u> ime |
| 3. A. game | B. ag <u>e</u> | C. g <u>e</u> rm | D. messag <u>e</u> |
| 4. A. pleas <u>u</u> re | B. ens <u>u</u> re | C. meas <u>u</u> re | D. fus <u>i</u> on |
| 5. A. hatch <u>u</u> | B. beach <u>u</u> | C. stomac <u>h</u> | D. match <u>u</u> |

II. Write the comparative forms of the adjectives.

expensive

new

unhappy

exciting

dark

wet

pretty

popular

III. Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

1. My English grammar is (*bad*) than my English spelling.
2. I find Biology (*easy*) than History.
3. Our house is (*big*) than yours.
4. I think French is (*difficult*) than English.
5. Naples is (*far*) from London than Milan.
6. My teacher this year is (*happy*) than my teacher last year.
7. The first Harry Potter book is (*short*) than the second.
8. My English spelling is (*good*) than my English pronunciation.

IV. Comparative or superlative? Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1. The Vatican City is *the smallest* / *smaller* city in the world.
2. My brother thinks that English is *the easiest* / *easier* than French.
3. Which is *the longest* / *longer* river in the world?

4. Do you think football is *more difficult* / *the most difficult* than tennis?
5. My teacher says that grammar is *more important* / *the most important* than spelling.
6. *The most famous* / *more famous* Italian painter is Michelangelo.
7. *The worst* / *worse* day of my life was when my dog died.
8. The Petronas Towers are *the tallest* / *taller* than the CN tower.
9. The ostrich is *the heaviest* / *heavier* bird in the world.

V. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words from the box.

make up	remote	population	capital
ethnically	border	battle	basin

The town of **Điện Biên Phủ** has a (1) of around 125,000, although it was much smaller at the time of the (2) The majority of the population is not (3) Vietnamese - rather, Thai ethnic groups form the largest segment. Ethnic Vietnamese (4) around a third of the population, with the remainder being Hmong, Si La, or others.

Điện Biên Phủ lies in Muong Thanh valley, a 20-km-long and 6-km-wide (5) sometimes described as "heart-shaped". It is the (6) of Điện Biên Province and has traditionally been considered (7) It is only around 35 kilometers from the (8) with Laos.

TEST 2

I. Write the word from its transcription.

1. / 'ledʒənd /:
2. / 'herɪtɪdʒ /:
3. / 'flaɪf /:
4. / 'mɜ:tʃənt /:
5. / ,mɔ:sə'li:əm /:
6. / 'skʊlə(r) /:

II. Put "C" if the sentence is correct. Put "X" if there is an error in the comparative sentence.

- _____ 1. This book is more better than that one.
- _____ 2. This year's prices will certainly be much higher as last year's prices.

- _____ 3. The customs in his country are more traditional than those in the United States.
- _____ 4. Her letter was more friendlier than his.
- _____ 5. Nancy was luckier than Fred in Las Vegas.
- _____ 6. The final exam was more difficult than the mid-semester exam.
- _____ 7. The first performance was more crowded as the second one
- _____ 8. James' project proposal was more economical than Brad's.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. Hochiminh City is than Hue.
A. big B. more big C. bigger
2. Red apples are than green apples.
A. sweet B. sweetest C. sweeter
3. London is than New York.
A. expensive B. more expensive C. the more expensive
4. This cleaner is than the old lady who used to come
A. gooder B. more better C. better
5. The people here are than at home.
A. less friendly B. lesser friendly C. less friendlier
6. He has friends than his sister does.
A. much B. more C. more and more
7. This is scenery I have ever seen.
A. more beautiful B. the beautiful C. the most beautiful
8. Is Mt. Fuji mountain in Japan?
A. the highest B. the higher C. higher

IV. Correct the following sentences.

1. She is the most beautifulest woman I have ever seen.
2. Betty is more smarter then her classmates.
3. Yesterday was coldest day of the year.
4. This building is as expensive than that one.
5. The examination was more difficulter than we expected.
6. This room is comfortable more than the opposite one.
7. What's the more longest river in the world?
8. Jenny looks more old than her sister.

V. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box.

image	Longevity	flower	architecture
construction	Pagoda	annals	worship

One-Pillar Pagoda is famous for its ancient (1) It was originally called Dien Huu (Longevity) (2) For many Vietnamese people, the (3) of the pagoda is the symbol of Vietnam.

History says that the One-Pillar Pagoda was characterized as the symbol of Buddha. The Pagoda was built in 1049 by King Ly Thai Tong, who ruled from 1028 to 1054. According to the (4), one day, King Ly Thai Tong dreamed that he had met Quan The Am Bo Tat (Goddess of Mercy) taking him to a lotus (5) The King told his men the dream and he was told that it was the symbol of (6) The King immediately ordered the (7) of the Pagoda in the shape of the lotus flower to (8) Avalokitevara.

TEST 3

I. Tick (✓) the correct sounds for the letters in bold in the words below.

	/ ʒ /	/ ʃ /
dish	☐	☐
ensure	☐	☐
confusion	☐	☐
shopping	☐	☐
English	☐	☐
Asia	☐	☐
special	☐	☐
message	☐	☐

II. Read the following sentences that describe two people, places or things. Rewrite each sentence, changing the adjective given to a comparative.

- Carla is an intermediate diver. Gina is an advanced diver and has three medals from diving competitions. (*good*)

2. Charlie was a great footballer, and scored at least two goals every match. Jamie was a good footballer and scored a lot of goals, but not every match. (*talented*)
3. Robert really wants to go to university to study medicine to be a hospital doctor. Rosie wants to travel round Europe and then see what happens. (*ambitious*)
4. It rained heavily today, but only for a few hours. The rain yesterday was so bad that it caused floods. (*bad*)
5. Euan is always smiling and having fun. Bobbie often looks sad and lonely. (*happy*)
6. The lecture this week was fantastic – so full of information. Last week's lecture was quite dull. (*interesting*)
7. It's so quiet living in the country. The city is a very noisy place to live. (*noisy*)
8. I couldn't carry on up the mountain – it was too scary looking down. Jemma carried on and felt absolutely fine (*brave*)

III. Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. than / is / shorter / Betty's / Susan's hair
.....
2. coldest / the / is / November / month of the year
.....
3. younger / is / than / My sister Elaine / my brother Fred
.....
4. western films / Detective films / interesting / more / than / are
.....
5. country / an / than / older / the U.S. / is / Germany
.....
6. in the town / That house / over there / the / is / oldest / building
.....
7. prettier / is / , / Who / Jane or Mary / ? /
.....
8. is / the night / than / In summer / longer / the day
.....

IV. Use the adjectives in comparison to fill in the gaps. Each is used once only.

bad	clean	far	dangerous
good	cheap	expensive	luxurious

- 1 The distance from Sydney to Madrid is than the distance from New York to London.
- 2 David's kitchen is very dirty. Mine is much
- 3 That film was terrible. In fact, it's film I've ever seen.
- 4 Generally speaking, the coffee in Spain and Italy is than the coffee you get in Britain.
- 5 Riding a motorbike is than driving a car.
- 6 One night at The Ritz is than a week in The Holiday Inn.
- 7 Rolls Royce makes some of cars in the world.
- 8 If you buy, you won't get the best.

V. Fill in the gap with the most suitable word from the box.

marvel	fortress	landmark	wonder
leading	legends	secrets	trace

It is no (1) that the **Tower of London** is the nation's (2) historic visitor attraction. This ancient (3) was founded by William the Conqueror and almost 1,000 years of British history have been played out within its walls. It was here that Anne Boleyn was executed. Guy Fawkes interrogated. Richard II and Elizabeth I incarcerated and the 'Princes in the Tower' disappeared without (4)

Standing guard by the River Thames, The Tower is an impressive London (5) Discover the (6) that lie within its walls, (7) at the breathtaking Crown Jewels, stand on the site where three English queens were beheaded and explore the myths and (8) that make a visit to The Tower a fantastic day out.

TEST YOURSELF

(Units 15 – 16)

TEST 1

- I. Tick (✓) the correct sounds for the letters in bold in the words below.

	/ θ /	/ ð /	/ ʒ /	/ ʃ /
1. pleasure	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. o ther	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. wash ing	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. television	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. th ing	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. special	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. th ey	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. th ick	☐	☐	☐	☐

- II. Can you tell who is who? Use the prompts in the box.

An architect

An architect is someone who designs buildings

a. gives people medical treatment	e. acts in plays, movies, or television
b. whose occupation is cleaning	f. writes novels
c. is studying at a school, college, or university	g. controls an orchestra or choir
d. paints pictures	h. teaches as a profession

a teacher

A teacher is someone who.....

a doctor

.....

a painter

.....

an actor

.....

a conductor

.....

a cleaner

.....

a student

.....

a novelist

.....

III. Make the superlative form. Add the . . . est or the most . . . to the word in brackets.

1. The moon is planet to earth. (*close*)
2. Jupiter is planet in our solar system. (*large*)
3. Sirius is star we can see from earth. (*brilliant*)
4. Venus is planet in our solar system. (*hot*)
5. Ceres is asteroid in our solar system. (*big*)
6. The Energya is rocket. (*powerful*)
7. Karl Henize was man in space. He was 58 years old. (*old*)
8. Saturn is planet. (*beautiful*)

IV. Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.

1. getting the highest result in the class, John still had problems with the teacher.
A. Despite of B. In spite of C. Even though D. Nonetheless
2. he was seen to be an aggressive politician, he was a quiet and loving family man at home.
A. Although B. Though C. Despite D. A & B
3. the bad weather, we had a picnic.
A. Although B. Even though C. Despite D. Because
4. he plays football well, he plays tennis badly.
A. In spite of B. Even C. Despite D. Although
5. Rose will be admitted to the university her bad grades.
A. In spite of B. Despite C. A & B D. Even though
6. being fat, she likes sweets very much.
A. Because B. In spite of C. Although D. Even though
7. he has been driving for fifteen years, he does not know how to change a tyre properly.
A. Because B. Because of C. Although D. Therefore
8. not feeling alert, she attended the class.
A. In spite of B. Though C. Although D. Even though

V. Read the text carefully and then answer the questions below.

San Francisco is a big city in California with a unique flair. Some people say it is a very European city because European influences are everywhere. San Francisco is a peninsula, the city is surrounded by the Pacific.

The famous landmarks are the Trans American Pyramid, and of course the Golden Gate Bridge. The island of Alcatraz is famous because it was a prison and now it's a tourist attraction. Other landmarks are Lombard Street, it's the most crooked street of the whole world because the hill was too steep to build a straight street there. It was impossible for normal trains to go on such steep streets. So the Cable Car was built. San Francisco has also well-known universities like Berkeley and Stanford University.

* *Questions:*

1. Where is San Francisco?
.....
2. Can we call San Francisco an European city?
.....
3. What are famous landmarks in San Francisco?
.....
4. Why is the island of Alcatraz famous?
.....
5. Was it impossible for normal trains to go on Lombard Street?
.....

TEST 2

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. ano <u>th</u> er | B. <u>th</u> is | C. <u>th</u> in | D. bro <u>th</u> er |
| 2. A. mon <u>th</u> | B. <u>th</u> ree | C. <u>th</u> irty | D. clo <u>th</u> es |
| 3. A. o <u>ce</u> an | B. <u>se</u> ason | C. <u>sh</u> op | D. mach <u>in</u> e |
| 4. A. <u>s</u> weet | B. prov <u>is</u> ion | C. ill <u>us</u> ion | D. A <u>s</u> ia |
| 5. A. art <u>if</u> icial | B. off <u>ic</u> ial | C. conc <u>er</u> t | D. spec <u>i</u> al |

II. Read the sentences carefully and decide if they are correct or not. If not, correct them.

1. I like novels who deal with philosophical questions.
2. The company did not want to hire a man that his experience was so limited
3. The family whose house burned down was on television.
4. She wore a dress what everyone considered extravagant.
5. Where can one catch the train which goes to Flower Square?
6. The ship that we boarded in Rio was bound for Marseilles.
7. John did not want to do business with a man which had been in prison.
8. Take your car back to the man who sold it to you.

III. Choose the best option (A, B, C, or D) to complete each sentence.

1. The weather yesterday was a lot than today.
A. warmer B. warmest
C. warm D. warmly
2. I've got two brothers, one older than me and one
A. younger B. more young
C. youngest D. young
3. London is the city I know.
A. excitingly B. most exciting
C. more exciting D. excitingest
4. You have to be very to go to that university.
A. intelligent B. more intelligent
C. intelligently D. most intelligent
5. All the teachers here are I've learned a lot from them.
A. well B. good C. better D. best
6. That's a very mistake.
A. more serious B. seriously
C. serious D. most serious
7. I came here because I have to speak English in my job.
A. best B. more good C. good D. well
8. Can you tell me where the bank is, please?
A. nearer B. nearest C. near D. nearly

IV. Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses.

1. Despite her dislike for coffee, she drank it to keep her alert (*although*)
2. Mary will take a plane, even though she dislikes flying (*in spite of*)
3. In spite of Marcy's sadness at losing the contest, she managed to smile. (*although*)
4. We took many pictures though the sky was cloudy. (*despite*)
5. Despite her poor memory, the old woman told interesting stories to the children. (even though)
6. Though he has been absent frequently, he has managed to pass the test. (*in spite of*)
7. Nancy told me the secret, despite having promised not to do so. (*though*)
8. We plan to buy a ticket for the drawing despite knowing we will not win a prize. (*even though*)

V. Read the passage carefully, then decide if each of the sentences is true (T) or false (F).

The Great Wall of China is like a long winding dragon. It stretches more than 4,000 miles from east to west. For thousands of years, this fortification helped block the advances of northern nomadic tribes. The sheer size of the entire construction is so vast that it is one of the largest building projects ever carried out in human history! Recognizing its architectural achievement and historical significance, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) added the Great Wall of China to its World Heritage List in 1987.

True or False?

- _____ 1. The Great Wall has the shape of a winding dragon.
- _____ 2. The Wall is nearly 6,500 km long.
- _____ 3. The Wall was used for blocking the wind from the North.
- _____ 4. The Wall is considered one of the largest building projects ever carried out by humans because of its size.
- _____ 5. The Great Wall of China was recognised as a world wonder in 1987.

KEYS

UNIT 1

TEST 1

I.

/ ɪ /	/ i: /
dinner	tea
drink	leave
till	lead
interest	seat
little	field
event	repeat

II. 1. interesting 2. activities 3. immediately

4. wonderful 5. announcement 6. crowded

III. 1. gets up 2. play 3. speaks

4. ask 5. goes 6. make

IV. 1. You are usually here when something happens.

2. Her mum always cooks a meal in the evening.

3. She often saw this ghost.

4. You should always look where you're going.

5. We never saw sweets in those days.

6. It is sometimes very difficult. / Sometimes it is very difficult.

It is very difficult sometimes.

V. 1. was 4. lifted 7. looked 9. waved

2. arrived 5. stopped 8. decided 10. shouted

3. jumped 6. didn't start

VI. 1. John gets up at seven o'clock.

2. He takes a shower, gets dressed, has breakfast and then goes to work.

3. He works in a bookstore.

4. By bus. / He goes to work by bus.

5. He starts work at nine o'clock.

6. He has lunch in a small café.

7. He finishes work at five-thirty.

8. He has dinner, watches television and reads a book.

TEST 2

I. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

II. 1. washes 2. says 3. sits

4. listens to 5. tries 6. watch

- III. 1. takes 2. prefer 3. took
 4. danger 5. panic 6. experiences
- IV. 1. wrote 2. taught 3. sold
 4. drank 5. played - won 6. phoned - arrived
- V. 1. It was like midnight at noon yesterday as Mount Pinatubo, in the northern Philippines, erupted for the second time.
 2. A huge cloud of dust, gas and steam was thrown fifteen miles into the sky.
 3. Ash and rocks fell on farms and villages up to twenty miles away from the volcano.
 4. The roads were filled with thousands of people - some in cars, buses and lorries, others on foot.
 5. They were all trying to escape from the wall of lava (that was moving) down the mountain towards their homes.
- VI. A. 1. No, he isn't.
 2. Yes, she does.
 3. Yes, he can.
 4. Rosa.

B.

	David	Rosa
Occupation?	<i>an architect</i>	<i>a doctor</i>
What time / get up?	<i>7.30 a.m</i>	<i>9.30 a.m</i>
How / go to work?	<i>by train</i>	<i>by bus</i>
What time / start work?	<i>9.00 a.m</i>	<i>1.00 p.m</i>
What time / finish work?	<i>5.30 p.m</i>	<i>before 10.00 p.m</i>
What / often do after work?	go shopping, cook in the kitchen, eat alone and watch TV	have dinner in front of the television

TEST 3

- I. 1. She seemed to be eager to meet the new dean.
 2. We meet these people every week on the beach.
 3. He finds it easy to feed a tiger.
 4. It is impossible for him to know the simplest facts of English history.
 5. This big city isn't a bit fit for him to live in, is it?
 6. She sits in a big seat.
- II. 1. with - about 2. with 3. about - in
 4. in - in 5. for 6. about
- III. 1. stood 2. heard 3. opened 4. came 5. did not see
 6. said 7. took 8. gave 9. held 10. did not read
 11. said 12. did not speak 13. wrote 14. ran 15. turned

IV. James **works** in London, but he **doesn't live** there. Every morning he gets up at 6.00 and he goes **by** train to London. The journey **takes** an hour and he doesn't **get** home till 8.00 in the evening. Then he **watches** TV and goes to bed. He has **a** good job, but he works very **hard**.

V. Suggested answers:

1. I'm always in trouble.
2. My mother is never happy with her work.
3. Most people are usually friendly.
4. My sister never comes to class late.
5. My father often gets bad-tempered.
6. I'm sometimes depressed.
7. I occasionally feel very tired.
8. My mother isn't often bad-tempered.

VI. 1. gets up 2. gets dressed 3. has 4. finishes
5. talks 6. relaxes 7. takes a walk 8. does

UNIT 2

TEST 1

I.

	/ɪ/	/i:/	/ʌ/	/a:/
1. subject	☐	☐	☒	☐
2. teach	☐	☒	☐	☐
3. one	☐	☐	☒	☐
4. above	☐	☐	☒	☐
5. street	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. car	☐	☐	☐	☒
7. worry	☐	☐	☒	☐
8. party	☐	☐	☐	☒
9. semester	☒	☐	☐	☐
10. tick	☒	☐	☐	☐

II. 1. c 2. g 3. f 4. b
5. h 6. d 7. e 8. a

III. 1. safety 2. Similarly 3. interesting
4. surname 5. employees 6. applicable

IV. 1. Cheryl Harvey 4. Spanish
2. Australian 5. a beginners' course / a course for beginners
3. 18 (years old) 6. once a week / one day (class) a (per) week

V. 1. playing 2. taking 3. to pass 4. driving
5. to help 6. stopping 7. eating 8. to go

- VI. 1. Max.
 2. No, they don't.
 3. Minh lives in the centre of the city. Max lives in a suburb just across the river.
 4. Minh goes to school by bicycle. Max goes to school by bus.
 5. They both like listening to music and playing computer games in their free time.
 6. Maths.
 7. He doesn't like Physics.
 8. Because there are so many historical events that he can't remember them

TEST 2

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B
- II. 1. What's the matter with you? / What's wrong with you?
 2. Why do you study English?
 3. Where are they living now?
 4. How many hours a day does she spend practising playing the piano?
 5. How long are you staying in Nha Trang?
 6. What subject(s) do you like best?
- II. ... (7) ... I really like it.
 ... (3) ... Me too. Whose class are you in?
 ... (2) ... Well, I'm taking a business class.
 ... (6) ... How do you like the class so far?
 ... (5) ... Oh, so am I.
 ... (1) ... So, what are you taking this semester?
 ... (4) ... Professor Jones'.
- IV. 1. watching 2. to go 3. to get 4. waiting
 5. to go 6. to use 7. barking 8. having
- V. 1. from 2. has 3. going
 4. with 5. but 6. or / and
- VI. 1. Would you mind turning the radio down / turning down the radio?
 2. He suggested going out for a walk.
 He suggested we (should) go out for a walk.
 3. We can't go on living like this.
 4. It's best to avoid travelling during rush hour.
 5. The driver of the car admitted not having a license.

TEST 3

- I. 1. It is funny to see the judge in trouble to catch the bus.
 2. Mother comes and hurries to butter my young cousin's bun.
 3. The architect started work in his car parked in the farmer's yard.
 4. The dog guarding the park gave sharp bark at the artist.

- II. 1. in - with 2. in 3. with
4. by 5. with 6. in - for
- III. 1. to warn - to listen 4. mending / to be mended 6. making
2. to interrupt 5. dismissing 7. giving up
3. to learn / learning

IV. **ATTENTION ALL STUDENTS!**

Would you like **to share** an apartment in the centre of town, a five minute walk from the university? I am **looking** for someone to share with me!

I enjoy socialising and **cooking**, but I can't stand **doing** the dishes. I also enjoy living in a clean apartment, but don't worry - you don't need **clean / to clean** every day! I always get up early, and I love listening to music in the morning. I hope you don't mind **waking** up to classical music!

You need **call / to call** me before the end of the week because I hope **to find** someone very soon.

Call Erica at 555-9361. Evenings only.

- V. 1. Giovanni 2. Zola 3. Italian 4. English
5. June 19 6. six weeks 7. a small flat

- VI. 1. Would you mind waiting outside the office?
2. Do you regret not going to the circus last night?
3. Tom suggested having fish for dinner.
Tom suggested we (should) have fish for dinner.
4. Gerry failed to arrive on time.
5. Jack denied stealing the car.

UNIT 3
TEST 1

I.

/a:/	/ʌ/	/e/	/æ/
heart	some	many	tragic
father	but	said	exact
hard		weather	camp
		death	ambitious
		any	
		send	

- II. 1. scientific 2. education 3. impossible
4. living 5. to receive
- III. 1. had forgot 2. had gone 3. had eaten
4. forgot - had put 5. was - liked 6. hadn't gone
- IV. 1. born 2. greatest 3. in
4. failed 5. when 6. a

- V. 1. After I had finished my homework, I watched TV.
 2. Before Sue left the house, she (had) checked that she had her keys.
 3. After Julia had cleaned the house, she fell asleep on the sofa.
 4. Before Brian bought a new television, he (had) checked all the prices.
 5. After Kate had taken two aspirins, she felt a lot better.
- VI. 1. In 1451 2. Louis Braille 3. Edison 4. Braille
 5. more than 6. No one 7. Norway 8. Two

TEST 2

- I. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D
- II. 1. from 2. As 3. on 4. as 5. with
- III. 1. training 2. interruption 3. extremely
 4. ambitious 5. educational
- IV. 1. died - had just overtaken - happened 2. resigned - had been
 3. went - had never been 4. didn't eat - came - had eaten
 5. became - had made
- V. 1. asked 2. thought 3. carry out 4. earned
 5. gardening 6. continued 7. Unfortunately 8. set fire
- VI. Mr. Lam was born on February 5, 1967 in Hanoi. He went to Le Hong Phong High School and then Hanoi Medicine School. He passed exams in English, French and Medicine. He worked as a factory worker from January 1985 to August 1988. Now he is a doctor. He likes music and gardening.

TEST 3

- I. 1. The scent of fresh air was sent by the gentle breeze.
 2. Everyone was clever, slender, well dressed with elegant manners.
 3. Teddy's friend left his red pencil on a wet bench full of bread.
 4. He added that the accident happened in the back of the factory.
 5. I'm glad that black cat catches the rats in the bag.
- II.
- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>happy</u> | 2. famous | 3. born |
| married | important | <u>sang</u> |
| engaged | <u>young</u> | married |
| single | great | died |
| 4. discover | 5. achieve | 6. <u>arrive</u> |
| <u>make</u> | <u>fail</u> | depart |
| find out | manage | set out |
| learn | succeed | leave |
- III. 1. gave - had missed 4. had finished - went
 2. thanked - had done 5. had been - knew
 3. realised - had forgot / had forgotten 6. had listened - went

- IV. 1. After I had taken a shower. I went to bed.
 2. When I had read the letter. I threw it away.
 3. As soon as he had passed his driving test, he bought a car.
 4. I didn't go to bed until I had done my homework.
 5. Her children had left home before she started writing.
- V. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C
 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. B
- VI. 1. Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, Italy, in 1564.
 2. He was a mathematician, astronomer and physicist.
 3. He made valuable discoveries in mathematics, astronomy and physics.
 4. Sunspots.
 5. He was famous for his lectures.

TEST YOURSELF A

(Units 1 – 3)

TEST 1

I.

	/ɪ/	/i:/	/ʌ/	/ɑ:/	/e/	/æ/
1. fellow	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
2. ask	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
3. husband	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. during	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. study	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. street	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. hard	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
8. worry	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
9. traffic	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
10. peasant	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
11. difficult	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12. degree	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

- II. 1. liking 2. to stay 3. to hear 4. smoking
 5. passing 6. seeing 7. watching 8. to be
- III. 1. Understanding Science 4. (for) 7 days / a week
 2. S J Renshaw 5. Mary Jones
 3. (on / from) 10th April 6. 23 University Hall, Weston
- IV. 1. live 5. had never heard
 2. didn't recognise - had cut 6. goes
 3. don't eat 7. had already started - arrived
 4. hadn't checked - broke 8. usually stay

- V. 1. D 2. B 3. H 4. G 5. A
 6. L 7. J 8. K 9. C 10. E

- VI. 1. You don't need to book tickets for the show in advance.
 2. It isn't worth asking George to help.
 3. Harry's parents refused to let Harry buy a motorbike.
 4. Don't forget to turn off the lights when you leave.
 5. After we had had dinner, we went to the concert.
 6. He regrets that he didn't go to the party last night.
 7. After Kate had taken two aspirins, she felt a lot better.
 8. Before Sheila went out for the evening, she had washed her hair.

TEST 2

- I. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C
 II. 1. to concentrate - to make 4. driving - to fly 7. to pass
 2. going 5. to postpone 8. to call
 3. to help 6. painting

III. Students' answers.

IV. A few months ago, I **moved** into a small flat after living for years with my parents. It is the first time I have ever had a place of my own and I **am** very fond of it despite the lack of space. I **had been** in the flat for a few days when a friend phoned and practically **begged** me to let him stay for a while. He explained he **had lost** his job recently but was sure he would find another one very soon. Since I **thought** it would be only a short while, I said yes.

V. One night I arrived late at a hotel. I parked my car in the car park, but I forgot to put the handbrake on. As I was getting the suitcase out of the boot, the car started to move towards another car. Quickly, I rushed to the front of the car and tried to stop it. However, the car was too heavy and I got trapped against another car. I couldn't move. Luckily, some people were coming out of the hotel. I shouted for help. The people pushed my car back and I thanked them. I wasn't hurt but it was very embarrassing.

VI. 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

UNIT 4

TEST 1

I.

/v/	/ɔ:/
follow	short
job	more
proper	afford
honest	course
correspond	oral

- II. 1. disabled 2. gradually 3. proud
4. satisfied 5. suspicious
- III. 1. used to live 5. used to take 9. used to keep
2. used to stand 6. used to look at 10. used to have
3. used to look after 7. used to go
4. used to play 8. used to buy
- IV. 1. Tam failed in the final exam, which made his parents very sad.
2. She won the Maths contest, which surprised her classmates.
3. His mother died this morning, which was bad news.
4. Mai couldn't join us, which was a pity.
5. Our telephone is out of order, which means that we can't contact you in a few days.
6. She gave us a lift, which was very kind of her.
- V. 1. am writing to complain 6. I appreciate that
2. While we were on holiday 7. However
3. and unfortunately 8. I feel that
4. I was amazed 9. I would be grateful if
5. as a result
- VI. 1. B
2. a. T b. F c. F d. T

TEST 2

- I. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C
- II. 1. from / to 2. from 3. with
4. of 5. to / towards 6. about
- III. 1. poor 2. blind 3. deaf 4. unemployed 5. disabled
- IV. Possible answers:
1. People used to travel by horse.
2. People used to cook with / on wood fires.
3. People didn't use to live so long.
4. People used to hunt with bows and arrows.
5. People used to believe in ghosts and devils.

6. People didn't use to be able to vote.
- V. 1. express 4. whereas 7. sit forward 10. communication
 2. that is 5. slightly 8. folded
 3. self-confident 6. talking 9. signs

TEST 3

- I. 1. I forgot what a lot of bother you had got to lock the strong box.
 2. A lot of hot lobster was not good for Johnny who got a cough.
 3. John popped into a shop and got what he wanted for his dog.
 4. Your daughters all saw a shawl lying on the lawn before the door.
 5. Paul ought to call his daughter to pour water on the floor.
- II. 1. an illiterate person 4. a blind person
 2. a deaf person 5. an unemployed person
 3. a dumb person 6. a disabled person
- III. 1. complaints 2. advertisement(s) 3. receipt
 4. resolution 5. directors
- IV. 1. I used to play tennis.
 2. I used to live alone.
 3. Parents help with the cookery classes, which gives the teachers a rest.
 4. The school is in the centre of the village, which makes it easy for the children to get to it.
 5. He didn't use to spend a lot of money.
- V. 2 Despite these problems, ...
1 Unfortunately, ...
3 Until things change at your inn, ...
1. On July 16 my friends and I arrived at your inn hoping to spend an enjoyable weekend. *Unfortunately, because of your poor service, our weekend was a disaster.* Since your ad says "have a fabulous time or get your money back," I am requesting that you refund our money.
2. The room, which had a view of a parking lot instead of the bay, had not yet been cleaned, so we found dirty towels on the beds and cigarette butts in the ashtrays. *Despite these problems, none of your employees apologized to us.* This was not the weekend we had been looking forward to.
3. My previous visits were always enjoyable because of the courteous service and clean rooms with beautiful views. *Until things change at your inn, I will recommend it to anyone.* I expect to receive my refund shortly.
- VI. 1. F (He was French.)
 2. T

3. F (He was a leather worker.)
4. T
5. F (He learned to play the cello.)
6. F (He won a scholarship to the National Institute for Blind Children in Paris.)
7. T
8. T

UNIT 5

TEST 1

I.

/ʊ/	/u:/
move	put
group	pull
school	full
shoe	cook
fool	look
afternoon	wood

- II. 1. beauties 2. calculating 3. marvellous
 4. accuracy 5. mysterious 6. collection
- III. 1. have played 3. have you drunk 5. has been
 2. has had 4. came 6. have known
- IV. 1. A new university has been opened in Kew by the Prince of Wales.
 2. Lord Retlaw has been arrested for drunk driving.
 3. An old painting from a school in Wales has been bought for \$250,000 by an American museum.
 4. An 18-year-old soldier has been killed in an accident in Devon.
 5. The two lost children have been found alive and well in a London park.
 6. An unknown actor has been chosen to star in the new film of "Macbeth".
- V. 1. There's the man who *took* our coat.
 2. Do you know the people who *live* next door?
 3. I like that woman; *she is* very kind.
 4. I've found the keys which I *lost*.
 5. Do you like the new dress which I *bought* yesterday?
 6. This is a new kind of knife: *it cuts* everything.
- VI. 1. calculator 4. software 7. printer
 2. computers 5. screen 8. word processor
 3. hardware 6. keyboard

TEST 2

- I. 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B
- II. 1. have applied 2. have been given 3. has risen
4. have you studied 5. has just been bought 6. have been told
- III. 1. The people *who* live downstairs are Irish.
2. The shop *which* sells that good bread is closed today.
3. The dictionary *which* I bought yesterday isn't very good.
4. Do you know the girls *who* are standing by the window?
5. I can't find the key *which* opens the window.
6. The police are looking for three men *who* robbed the National Bank yesterday.
- IV. 1. Internet shopping 2. Laptop computers 3. computer
4. E-mail 5. download - computer viruses 6. technology
- V. 1. C 2. B 3. E 4. D 5. A
- VI. A. 1. manufactured 2. devices 3. revolution
4. programme 5. invention
B. 1. Yes, it is.
2. The computer revolution is now changing the work done by the brain.
3. They are being equipped with more and more ingenious devices.
4. No, they can't.

TEST 3

- I. 1. The woman, a good cook, pulled all the wood from the bush.
2. The group was soon in the mood to do something for the crew.
3. Look at the book the cook pushed into the bush with her foot.
4. The moon will soon move over the blue pool near the school.
5. It is true that the school boys soon move to the pool at noon.
- II. 1. With 2. of 3. with 4. with 5. to 6. for
- III. 1. dropped 3. rang 5. was discovered
2. were lost 4. has been found 6. have been mailed
- IV. 1. The cup of coffee which you wanted is on the table.
2. I'd like to speak to the person who wrote this poem.
3. The child who didn't come to the party was ill.
4. The letter which you saw is for me.
5. Can you pick up the papers which are lying on the floor?
6. Yesterday I met a man who works with your brother.
- V. 1. C 2. L 3. K 4. D 5. A 6. E 7. F
8. J 9. B 10. N 11. I 12. G 13. M 14. H
- VI. 1. performance 2. shown 3. improvement 4. designers
5. biggest 6. larger 7. more 8. combination
9. planning 10. calculations 11. insufficient 12. competition
13. best 14. heavily 15. obviously

UNIT 6

TEST 1

- I. 1. plane 2. school 3. holiday 4. ship 5. hospital

II.

/ə/	/ɜ:/
together	shirt
photographer	dirty
woman	purse
never	birthday
father	disturb

- III. 1. is going to 3. I'll tell 5. is going to 7. I'm going to
2. will see 4. am seeing 6. I'll 8. I'll take

IV. Dear Jack,

I'm very willing to lend you that book, but I won't be at home until 9:30 a.m this Saturday. Then, can you come to my house after 9:30 a.m.? I promise that you'll have the book you need.

See you then.

Love,

John

- V. 1. at 2. the 3. me 4. need 5. up 6. convenient

TEST 2

- I. 1. He is going to be a driver. 2. She is going to be a teacher.
3. They are going to be pilots. 4. She is going to be a chef.
5. He is going to be a doctor. 6. She is going to be a singer.
7. He is going to be an actor. 8. She is going to be a dancer.

- II. 1. Jack is arriving at 4.00.
2. I'm flying to Glasgow tomorrow.
3. We're spending next week in Ireland.

- III. 1. P 2. F 3. F 4. P 5. P 6. P 7. P 8. F

- IV. 1. under 2. between 3. against 4. behind 5. in front of

- V. 1. Lan and her classmates are going to make a two-day excursion when they have some days-off after the first term.
2. They are going to visit some caves near Huong Pagoda.
3. They want to see with their own eyes what they have learnt in their geography lessons recently and relax after their hard work as well.
4. Lan's problem is getting her parents' permission.
5. She will try to persuade her parents so that she will be able to join her classmates for the excursion.

TEST 3

- I. 1. decided 3. down 5. awoke 7. almost
2. and 4. tired 6. hurriedly 8. late
- II.

• • •	• • •	• • •
camera scientist factory altitude	excursion pagoda important permission computer	magazine entertain engineer

- III. 1. Tim's class is going on a boat trip on Lake Michigan in Chicago.
2. I'm glad to hear that you are going to have your first picnic with your classmates.
3. I will help you to prepare everything you need for the trip.
4. I'm having a day-off tomorrow, so I'm quite free in the afternoon.
5. We're going to enjoy good weather with lots of sunshine.
- IV. 1. interesting 3. carefully 5. shopping
2. permission 4. sickness
- V. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

TEST YOURSELF B

(Units 4 – 6)

TEST 1

I.

	/ə/	/ɜ:/	/ʊ/	/ɔ:/	/ʊ/	/u:/
1. proper	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. school	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
3. homework	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. room	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
5. firm	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. bookcase	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
7. shopping	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. address	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. occasion	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. full	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
11. form	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
12. warn	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

- II. 1. I'm seeing 3. is driving - is going to hi
2. is carrying - is going to drop 4. which

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 5. who | 6. used to smoke |
| 7. Did you use | 8. haven't been offered |
| 9. have been - lost | 10. the deaf |

III. Possible answers:

1. Do you know a shop which sells good coffee?
2. I was at school with the man who is driving that taxi.
3. I'd like to speak to the person who deals with exports.
4. The police haven't found the man who stole the car.
5. There's some cheese in the fridge which needs to be eaten.
6. We've got some light bulbs which last for year.
7. This is the switch which isn't working.
8. She's got friendly with a boy who lives next door.

IV. Dear Sir,

1. I am afraid I am forcing to write to you about the collection of dustbins in Larch Grove.
2. This morning, for the third time in three weeks, the council dustmen have left an appalling amount of rubbish on the pavements of Larch Grove.
3. Surely it is not impossible to collect rubbish without spreading half of it over the streets.
4. I would be most grateful if you would put this matter right immediately.
5. We want clean houses, gardens and streets in this / our town.

Yours faithfully,

Geraldine Fox

- V. 1. nursery school 2. primary 3. terms 4. Secondary
 5. co-educational 6. compulsory 7. state 8. private
 9. degree 10. seminar 11. lecture 12. fees
- VI. Task 1: 1. technology 2. cellular 3. specific
 4. no matter where 5. solution
- Task 2: 1. D 2. B 3. A

TEST 2

- I. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C
 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C
- II. 1. existence 2. Chinese 3. old 4. reliable
 5. used 6. birth(s) 7. death 8. giving
 9. warnings 10. commonly 11. going 12. rung
- III. 1. is → are 5. gone → been
 2. collecting → collect 6. preparing → (to) prepare
 3. visit → am visiting. 7. a → an
 4. didn't hear → haven't heard 8. has built → has been built

- IV. 1. She has played / has been playing the piano for 3 years.
 2. He used to play tennis.
 3. We have been invited to John's party tonight.
 4. Sarah got lost, which made her parents very worried.
 5. The car (which / that is) parked outside belongs to Susan.
 6. We've talked to the girl who will make a speech tomorrow.
 7. We are meeting tomorrow.
 8. Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain!
- V. 1. widely 2. considered 3. mobile 4. tasks
 5. products 6. keeping 7. along 8. because
- VI. 1. No, he hasn't.
 2. He went to London with some of his friends.
 3. He last went there when he was ten.
 4. Because this was by far the cheapest means of transport.
 5. They took a sightseeing tour of some of the famous buildings.
 6. They bought some sandwiches and ate them in a small park. In the afternoon two of them went shopping and the others went to the theatre.

UNIT 7

TEST 1

I.

/ eɪ /	/ aɪ /	/ ɔɪ /
play	time	voice
today	wildlife	noise
radio	height	toy
newspaper	buy	enjoy
they	type	destroy

- II. 1. haven't seen 5. did you get
 2. have never seen 6. haven't finished
 3. have done 7. caught
 4. left 8. Have you seen
- III. 1. gone 3. been 5. been
 2. been 4. gone 6. gone
- IV. 1. It's a long time since I last saw her.
 2. I can't carry the suitcase because it is too heavy.
 3. Despite the heavy rain, we went out.
 4. We stopped playing tennis because it started to rain.
 5. Tom hasn't finished his work yet.
- V. 1. illness 3. from 5. than 7. drinking
 2. called 4. impossible 6. majority 8. addicted

TEST 2

- I. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D
- II. 1. has broken 2. has sent
3. have bought 4. have cut 5. has stopped
- III. 1. for 3. since 5. since 7. since
2. ago 4. for 6. ago 8. for
- IV. 1. because of 3. because 5. Because of
2. Although 4. In spite of 6. although
- V. 1. advertising 4. headlines 7. correspondents
2. circulation 5. cartoons 8. reviews
3. entertainment 6. views

TEST 3

- I. 1. have been 4. has been doing 7. hasn't decided
2. ago 5. have opened 8. has never lived
3. came 6. have just asked 9. bought 10. talked
- II. 1. ✗ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✓ 6. ✗ 7. ✗ 8. ✓
- III. 1 - E: has broken 2 - C: has lost
3 - B: has left 4 - A: have forgot / have forgotten
5 - D: have seen
- IV. 1. Radio programming changed because television became widespread.
2. Radio was an important form of home entertainment.
3. Families gathered around the radio at night to hear important news.
4. Radio is now a medium that is used more often in cars than in a home.
5. Radio provides music for all tastes, from country-western to classical.
- V. 1. having 3. sand 5. Spanish 7. is
2. watching 4. speak 6. means 8. fresh

UNIT 8

TEST 1

I.

	/ aʊ /	/ əʊ /
1. house	☒	☐
2. coat	☐	☒
3. found	☒	☐
4. bone	☐	☒
5. rose	☐	☒
6. snow	☐	☒
7. loudly	☒	☐
8. shout	☒	☐

- II. 1. played 4. had had
2. had written 5. wouldn't say
3. hadn't brushed 6. had been opened
- III. 1. said 3. told 5. tell 7. say 9. said
2. Tell 4. say 6. told 8. Tell 10. Say
- IV. 1. Mai said she had seen that film twice.
2. John told me Tim had been punished by the teacher the day before / the previous day.
3. They said they were still working because they hadn't finished their work yet.
4. She said she was going to Hanoi the next / following week.
5. They said the exercise that the teacher had given them the week before was very difficult.
- V. 1. my village 2. make ends meet
3. need 4. in spite of
5. to send 6. science and technology

TEST 2

- I. 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B
- II. 1. Children can't go in unless they are with an adult.
2. Unless you give me my money, I'm going to the police.
3. Unless you are over 15, you can't see this film.
4. You can't park here unless you live in this street.
5. We usually go for a walk after supper unless there is a good film on TV.
- III. 1. will help 3. will come 5. leave
2. cleaned 4. would understand 6. would sell
- IV. 1. pleased 2. muddy
3. technology – bettering 4. knowledge
5. friendly
- V. 1. rural 5. relaxed 9. wildlife
2. unpolluted 6. cultivated 10. remote
3. pace 7. farms
4. villages 8. national parks

TEST 3

- I.
- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>countryside</i> : | village | street | field | farm |
| 2. <i>sport</i> : | badminton | volleyball | computer | swimming |
| 3. <i>entertainment</i> : | shop | music | cinema | dancing |
| 4. <i>city</i> : | building | office | factory | farm |
| 5. <i>mass media</i> : | newspaper | dictionary | magazine | television |

II.

1. People in my village used to live in houses made of straw and mud.
2. Thanks to science and technology, villagers can grow cash crops for export
3. There are more green trees in the town now than there used to be.
4. People in my village are helpful and friendly.
5. In the village there is no heavy traffic, so the air is clean.

III.

1. The teacher told Nam to study harder and harder. / The teacher told Nam (that) he had to study harder and harder.
2. The doctor advised her to eat less meat if she wanted to lose weight.
3. They said they could not finish the test in forty-five minutes.
4. Mary said her husband had gone on business.
5. He told me (that) he was too busy to help me.

IV. 1 + d 2 + e 3 + a 4 + c 5 + b

V. 1. how 3. along 5. on
2. of 4. Turn 6. takes

TEST YOURSELF C

(Units 7 – 8)

TEST 1

I. 1. form 2. favourite 3. current 4. entertainment 5. deny

II. 1. haven't met – moved 5. finish
2. would buy 6. won't be
3. have never been 7. saw
4. leaves – arrives 8. will lose

III.

1. We haven't met her for a long time.
2. Unless you study harder, you will get bad marks.
3. She told me (that) she was doing a business course then.
4. I have been given 2 tickets to the concert by my parents.
5. Lan said (that) she would come with me as soon as she was ready.

IV. 1. at – in 2. on 3. for 4. at 5. between

V. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. D

TEST 2

I. 1. mouse **radio** mainboard keyboard
2. cloudy rainy sunny **rocky**
3. internet radio **stationery** television
4. **village** river sea lake

- II. 1. has lost – lost 2. Have you ever driven
 3. has never had 4. Did you see – has just phoned
 5. yet 6. eight weeks ago
 7. I've been – for 8. It's already started
- III. 1. learning 2. pronunciation
 3. improvement 4. softly 5. watching
- IV.
 1. Life in the city is more exciting than life in the country.
 2. Life in the country is always a struggle with nature.
 3. The cost of living in the city is becoming higher and higher.
 4. Many people from rural areas are moving to the city.
 5. The increase in population is leading to overcrowding in many cities.
- V. 1. asked 3. for 5. television 7. walked
 2. us 4. out 6. were 8. had

UNIT 9

TEST 1

I.

/ iə /	/ eə /	/ ʊə /
here	chair	poor
clear	square	tour
idea	where	casual
cheer	careful	sure

- II. 1. divided 2. mysteries 3. depth
 4. information 5. scientists
- III. 1. You shouldn't work 2. We should go
 3. You shouldn't park 4. should I cook
 5. You should wear 6. You shouldn't smoke
- IV.
 1. governments stopped buying guns
 2. they discovered oil in Ireland
 3. doctors found a cure for cancer
 4. young people stopped buying pop records
 5. astronauts visited Mars
- V. 1. so 4. killed
 2. largest 5. species
 3. long 6. population

TEST 2

- I. 1. C 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B

II.

1. Which papers should I get?
2. I think you should buy the local newspapers.
3. What do you think I should do before I buy a bike?
4. I don't think you should decide too quickly.
5. You should check the condition of the bike)
6. You should ask somebody who knows about bikes to look at the bike for you.
7. You shouldn't buy one simply because it looks nice!
8. You should be very careful.

- III. 1. I'm not going to open the window. If I *open* / **opened** the window, it *will* / **would** be too noisy.
2. If I *have* / **had** time, I'll / **I'd** walk to work, but it's just not possible.
3. "I may get a job in Germany." " If you **get** / got it, what **will** / would your boyfriend say?"
4. We never leave food on the table. If we *do* / **did**, the cat *will* / **would** eat it.
5. I'll probably go to university. But if I **go** / went, I **won't** / wouldn't earn any money for three years.

- IV. 1. were - would see 2. would know 3. had
4. will need 5. see 6. didn't travel
- V. 1. that 3. found 5. long 7. interesting
2. meat 4. food 6. females 8. risk

TEST 3

I.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. shark | whale | tiger | jellyfish |
| 2. Everest | Pacific | Atlantic | Antarctic |
| 3. undersea | marine | seabed | mountain |
| 4. scientist | cooker | teacher | doctor |
| 5. discover | find | depth | explore |

- II. 1. / ʌp'steəz / : upstairs
2. / 'ju:ʒuəli / : usually
3. / 'ætməsfɪə(r) / : atmosphere
4. / tʃɪər / : cheer
5. / skweə(r) / : square

- III. 1. she would be 5. he didn't eat
2. he didn't work 6. he would have
3. she would go 7. she got
4. she lived 8. he wouldn't smoke

IV.

1. did more exercise – would be less heart disease
2. would have more time for reading
3. ate fewer sweets
4. had more time to cook – would eat less "fast food"

V.

1. Man is only just beginning to realize how much he must look to the sea.
2. We can plan the growing of crops when we know how much and in what way the oceans influence the weather.
3. When we get to the bottom of the sea we find things that no one dreamed existed until recently.
4. Diamonds have been found off the south African coast.
5. If he wants to continue gathering riches from the sea he is going to look after it.

UNIT 10

TEST 1

- I. 1. protect 2. plant 3. supply
4. about 5. available 6. breakfast
- II. 1. hasn't been finished 4. will be asked
2. were arrested 5. will be cancelled
3. had been born 6. were *you* told
- III. 1. My car has being stolen.
2. Jack was borned on a Thursday.
3. Mary's car is being serviced today.
4. Your order will been sent as soon as possible.
5. This swimming pool is used by over a thousand people each week.
6. When was this church built?
- IV. 1. like 2. to 3. after
4. We 5. starts 6. meet
- V. 1. Coal, oil and metal ores are the examples of natural resources
2. They are limited.
3. We must use coal and oil as carefully and wisely as we can because the supply of these is gradually running out.
4. They were formed thousands of years ago.

TEST 2

- I. 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B
- II. 1. has already been sold 4. wasn't discovered
2. was knocked down 5. was written
3. was *John* given / will *John* be given 6. are dealt / will be dealt

- III. 1. polluted 2. disposal 3. heavily 4. overpopulated
 5. layer 6. greenhouse 7. caused 8. resources
 9. over-fishing 10. destruction 11. farming 12. conditions
- IV. 1. The suspects are being followed by the police.
 2. Peter hasn't been seen since the day of the party.
 3. A notice about the trip was put on the notice board yesterday.
 4. The letter was sent to me.
 5. An address is being written on the back of the envelope (by her).
- V. 1. by 3. to 5. most
 2. on 4. without 6. killed

TEST 3

- I. 1. The big boys assembled in groups about a block apart.
 2. The paper was printed and published without profit.
 3. While the brass band played, the boy brought us bread, butter, beans and beer.
 4. If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper, where is the peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked?
 5. Bob bought Betty a bag like the bag Betty borrowed from Bob's baby.
- II. 1. was stolen 2. entered 3. were forced 4. put
 5. were tied up 6. escaped 7. was filmed 8. was found
- III. 1. variety 2. sickness 3. circulation
 4. natural 5. going 6. important
- IV. Dear Karen,
 1. My Sister is going to have a party on / next Saturday after she has just finished her exams.
 2. Everybody is going to bring some food to eat and there will be fruit juice and lemonade to drink.
 3. The music is good too.
 4. My sister has got lots of CDs and one of her friends has a guitar and will sing a few songs.
 5. My sister lives in Station Street, next to the cinema, and the party will start at 9 o'clock.
 6. Shall we go there together?
 7. Please phone me this evening when you get home.
 Love,
 Marie
- V. 1. in 5. write
 2. because / since / as / for 6. there
 3. different 7. all
 4. what 8. past

UNIT 11

TEST 1

I.

/ t /	/ d /
pushed	described
liked	studied
worked	lived
fixed	stayed
stopped	arrived
watched	destroyed
established	managed
	threatened
	surprised

II. 1 + d 2 + e 3 + c 4 + a 5 + b

III. 1. TROPICAL 2. FEATURE
 3. RAINFOREST 4. ENDANGER
 5. EXISTENCE

IV.

Dear Janet,

Mother and Dad said I may join you next Saturday. You can be sure that I will be ready at 8.00 a.m. This will be the first time I go there and you can bet I am anxious to go. I do want to thank your father and you for inviting me. You are surely a wonderful friend.

Yours,

Helen

V. 1. surprised 2. especially
 3. how 4. about
 5. for 6. where

TEST 2

I.

• • •	• • •
animal	another
different	abandon
interesting	dependent
tropical	continue
chemical	existence
wilderness	survival

- II. 1. located 2. rainy
3. dependent – survival 4. tropical

III.

1. If he hadn't got up late / had got up earlier, he wouldn't have been late for class.
2. If Susan hadn't caught in the rain on the way home yesterday, she wouldn't have felt sick.
3. If it hadn't rained, we would have gone out.
4. If Alan hadn't lost our phone number, he would have phoned us.
5. We would have made a cake if we hadn't forgot / hadn't forgotten to buy some eggs.

IV.

Dear Carol,

1. Thank you very much for your / the invitation to spend three weeks in / during / next August with you and your family in Scotland.
2. I'd love to come, but unfortunately I am unable to accept.
3. My cousins, who live / are living in Canada are staying / will be staying with us from August 3rd to / till / until August 18th.
4. As it will be their first visit to this country, I plan / I am planning / I have planned to show them around.
5. Will it be possible to visit you in September instead?
6. I will certainly need a rest after my cousins go back to Canada!
7. Please tell me if / whether September is / will be convenient for you.
8. I'm looking forward to seeing you all again.

Love,

Cordelia

V.

1. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were a mountainlike series of planted terraces.
2. King Nebuchadnezzar II
3. Babylon at that time was dazzling in the splendor of its palace and temple buildings, fortification walls, and paved processional ways.
4. Archaeologists have discovered remains of walls along the Euphrates that may have belonged to the Hanging Gardens.

TEST 3

I.

1. If you *invited* / **had invited** me last week, I *was able* / **would have been able** to come.
2. Why didn't you tell me? If you *told* / **had told** me, I *had helped* / **would have helped** you.

3. I'm sure your letter hasn't arrived yet. If it *came* / **had come** I'm sure I *had noticed* / **would have noticed** it.
 4. If Ann *didn't drive* / **hadn't driven** so fast, her car *didn't crash* / **wouldn't have crashed** into a tree.
 5. What bad luck! If Alan *wouldn't fall* / **hadn't fallen** over, he *would win* / **would have won** the race.
- II. 1. to – off 2. between 3. against – in 4. by 5. on
- III. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✗ 4. ✓ 5. ✓
- IV. 1. for 4. another
2. have 5. offer
3. unable 6. fill
- V. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

TEST YOURSELF D

(Units 9 – 11)

TEST 1

- I.
1. / 'bʌtəflai /: butterfly
 2. / ik'splɔ:(r) /: explore
 3. / r' rəʊʒn /: erosion
 4. / 'fɒrɪstə(r) /: forester
 5. /,ri:kən'strʌkʃn /: reconstruction
- II.
1. Baseball *is being played* / **is played** by two teams of nine players.
 2. Hurry up or you *are* / **will be** late for school.
 3. I was too busy to come to your birthday party. If I *weren't* / **hadn't been** busy, I *would come* / **would have come** to your birthday party.
 4. How many languages *are spoken* / **will be spoken** in 2100?
 5. I *knew* / **have known** Andrian for a very long time.
- III.
1. John was asked a lot of difficult questions.
 2. If I had had enough money, I could have bought that book.
 3. If you aren't careful, you will fall into the hole.
 4. She advised me to have a rest after a hard-working day.
 5. This letter has not / hasn't been read.
- IV. 1. was / seemed 4. take 7. meet
2. having 5. am 6. go
3. take 6. have told
- V. 1. approximately 3. over 5. protect
2. world's 4. created 6. shaped

TEST 2

- I. 1. have 2. had had 3. explorer 4. wild 5. debt

II.

	/iə/	/eə/	/ʊə/
1. dear	☒	☐	☐
2. casual	☐	☐	☒
3. where	☐	☒	☐
4. stairs	☐	☒	☐
5. sphere	☒	☐	☐
6. square	☐	☒	☐
7. tour	☐	☐	☒
8. clear	☒	☐	☐

III.

1. The seahorse is a fish, but its head looks like a horse.
2. Man is slowly destroying the earth by polluting the air and water.
3. Water pressure in the deepest parts of the oceans is intense.
4. You may be surprised at the large variety of animals at Nairobi National Park.
5. We have to do something to save the earth as soon as possible.

IV.

1. My car is going to be repaired next week.
2. If Joan doesn't find a good job before September, she will stay on at school.
3. If Elizabeth hadn't started smoking cigarettes, she wouldn't have got a bad cold.
4. He is said to be the best student in his class.
5. It took us two hours to do our homework.

V.

1. Chimpanzees.
2. Dolphins are, in many ways, like a human being.
3. They have simple language and can talk to one another.
4. Because dolphins cannot hear the kind of sounds man can make.
5. They often follow ships, or in some stories they guided ships through difficult and dangerous water.

UNIT 12

TEST 1

I.

• • •	• • •	• • •
classical industry different	imagine excited delightful	entertain magazine picturesque

II.

1. We go on holiday to relax and eat good food.
2. I'm saving up to travel round the world.
3. She goes to the gym to train for the marathon.
4. They are working in Spain to learn Spanish.
5. He is going to the supermarket to buy fresh vegetables.
6. We went to Silverstone to watch the Grand Prix.

III. 1. What 3. Which 5. When 7. which
2. Where 4. What 6. Why 8. How

IV.

1. be able to communicate successfully and study abroad.
2. have time to relax and rest.
3. wake myself up.
4. get myself to sleep.
5. chat and exchange news.
6. keep fit.
7. have more space.
8. walk along the beach and watch the waves.

V. 1. Music 3. guitar 5. technical 7. produce
2. instrument 4. string 6. idea 8. musicians

TEST 2

I. 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D
II. 1. to buy 2. to plant 3. to remember 4. to check
5. to keep 6. to hang 7. to make 8. to protect

III. Suggested questions:

1. When did you get here?
2. Where do you live?
3. Where are you staying?
4. Why are you learning English?
5. How many brothers and sisters have you got?
6. What languages do you speak?
7. What do you do in your free time?
8. What did you do in your last holiday?

IV.

1. A librarian works in a library. She lends books to customers.
2. A teacher works in a school. He teaches children.
3. A nurse works in a hospital. She takes care of patients.
4. A farmer works in a field. He plants trees or vegetables.
5. A secretary works in an office. She deals with paper work.

V.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. group | 6. concert |
| 2. top ten | 7. stage |
| 3. number one | 8. fans |
| 4. recording studio | 9. vocalist |
| 5. live | 10. lyrics |

TEST 3

I.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. / kəm'pəʊzə (r) /: | composer |
| 2. / dɪ'lɪt /: | delight |
| 3. / ɪ'məʊʃn /: | emotion |
| 4. / 'lɪrɪkl /: | lyrical |
| 5. / 'næʃnəl 'ænthəm /: | national anthem |

II.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B |
| 5. A | 6. B | 7. B | 8. A |

III

1. When was the Beatles formed?
2. What did Madonna do in 1983?
3. How many symphonies did Mōzart compose?
4. Where was he born?
5. Who composed The Blue Danube?
6. What did Carlos Santana become in the late 1960s?
7. Where did rock music begin?
8. When did Sting form the Police?

IV

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. fascinating | 2. beautifully |
| 3. guitarist | 4. successful |
| 5. dead | |

V.

1. Folk music has always influenced pop music.
2. They may be hundreds of years old.
3. Yes, it is.
4. "Protest songs" are the ones which complain of bad things happening in society.

UNIT 13

TEST 1

I.

/ f /	/ v /
photograph	village
cough	love
fiction	view
film	Stephen
enough	van

II. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. d

III.

1. boring 2. annoyed 3. shocking 4. pleased
5. embarrassing 6. disappointing 7. shocked 8. disgusting

IV.

1. It was not until Mary's face was hot and red that she stopped working in the garden.
2. It was not until 1975 that he reunited with his family.
3. It was not until I saw the flower in a fair that I knew something about it.
4. It was not until her child was five that she started working.
5. It was not until I finished watching TV that I went to bed.

V.

1. attention 2. pictures 3. movement 4. scientists
5. called 6. visual 7. eye's 8. relationship

TEST 2

- I. 1. I want a photograph for myself.
2. We used to live in a village.
3. He feels happy enough.
4. Who is the main character in this film?
5. The film is made in America.

II.

1. It was not until 1998 that the Titanic was lifted to shore.
2. It was not until Jane graduated from university that she took part in the activities of her community where she lived.
3. It was not until she was 45 that she published her first novel.
4. It was not until the 89th minute of the match that France scored a goal.
5. It was not until he started working for the company that he knew how to use a computer.

- III.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. bored | 2. boring | 3. annoying | 4. annoyed |
| 5. amazing | 6. amazed | 7. exciting | 8. excited |

- IV.
- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. e | 3. a | 4. f | 5. c | 6. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

- V.
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. novel | 3. events | 5. owner | 7. romance |
| 2. eight | 4. involves | 6. becomes | 8. burning |

TEST 3

- I. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A
- II. 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. A

- III.
1. It was not until she was 2 years old that she could speak.
 2. It was not until the end of October that she finished her assignment.
 3. It was not until 2002 that he became an official member of the academy.
 4. It was not until April 21st, 1997 that the museum was open to the public.
 5. It was not until the spring that Rita recovered from a long illness.

- IV. 1. popular 2. quickly 3. believable
4. injury 5. actors

- V.
1. The film is set in 1941 in Casablanca, Morocco.
 2. In the summer of 1940, Paris / France was occupied by German armies.
 3. No, she didn't. She chose to stay in Paris.
 4. Ilsa came to Casablanca with her husband to find a French exit visa that would allow them to fly to Portugal, then America.
 5. No, he didn't because he wanted Ilsa to choose the man she was truly supposed to be with.

UNIT 14

TEST 1

- I. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. D
- II. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C
- III. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. A
- IV. 1. zero 2. a 3. zero 4. a 5. a 6. zero 7. the 8. a - zero
- V. 1. popular 4. held 7. stadiums 9. overtime
2. athletes 5. hosted 8. finals 10. penalty
3. tournament 6. attracted

TEST 2

I.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. /sku:l/ school | 5. /kɪk/ kick |
| 2. /tə'geðə(r)/ together | 6. /gru:p/ group |
| 3. /klʌb/ club | 7. /ə'geɪn/ again |
| 4. /'li:gl/ legal | 8. /gəʊl/ goal |

II.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. will attend | 2. won't go | 3. will be | 4. will allow |
| 5. won't finish | 6. will take part | 7. will help | 8. won't do |

III.

1. I'm going to repair my bike tomorrow.
2. You will be stopped at customs.
3. He is going to be a sailor.
4. Your father will be very happy.
5. It's going to snow this afternoon.
6. We're going to walk to school today.

IV.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. to pass | 2. to save | 3. to get | 4. to send |
| 5. to fold | 6. to give | 7. to avoid | 8. to collect |

V.

1. They are going to build a bridge between Italy and Sicily.
2. She is going to buy a mobile phone this weekend.
3. He is going to move to London in the Autumn.
4. We are going to buy a new house next year.
5. She is going to stop her gym membership because she doesn't go regularly.
6. I am going to change my job because the commute is too long.

VI.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. D – players | 2. A - against | |
| 3. C – goals | 4. A – history | 5. B - ball |

TEST 3

I.

	/ k /	/ g /	/ s /	/ tʃ /
occur	☒	☐	☐	☐
announce	☐	☐	☒	☐
which	☐	☐	☐	☒
group	☐	☒	☐	☐
champion	☐	☐	☐	☒
decide	☐	☐	☒	☐
organize	☐	☒	☐	☐
cup	☒	☐	☐	☐

II.

1. are going to visit
2. will see
3. is going to dive
4. am not going to help
5. Are you going to compete
6. will hurt
7. are going to have
8. will go

III. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. B

IV. 1. b 2. d 3. f 4. e 5. a 6. c

V.

1. Football was played in Japan, China, Rome and Greece.
2. Football was called a war game because it was violent. English people played football with the severed head of a Danish Prince who had been defeated in a battle.
3. No, she didn't.
4. The Football Association was founded in 1863.
5. Students in Oxford University shortened the word association to "soc" and added "er".

TEST YOURSELF E

(Units 12 – 14)

TEST 1

I.

1. / 'klæsɪkl 'mju:zɪk /: classical music
2. / kə'mju:nɪkeɪt /: communicate
3. / 'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn fɪlm /: science fiction film
4. / 'næʃnl 'ænthəm /: national anthem
5. / 'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp /: championship
6. / ɪlɪmɪ'neɪʃn geɪmz /: elimination games

II. 1. different 2. excited 3. completely
4. international 5. competition

III.

1. What would you do if you had free time?
2. What's your favourite subject at school?
3. How long did it take you to get used to wearing glasses?
4. Why do you enjoy listening to music at night?
5. What do you always take when it rains?

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| IV. 1 x | 2 x | 3 x | 4. a | 5. a |
| 6. the | 7. the | 8. the | 9. a | 10. x |
| 11. a | 12. a | 13. the | 14. the | 15. the |
| 16. a | 17. The | 18. the | 19. the | 20. the |
| 21. a | 22. the | 23. the | 24. The | 25. the |

V.

1. The Jiahu bone flutes were found in China in 1999.
1. The collection of bronze bells, chime stones, drums, wind and stringed instruments revealed the ancient China's rich musical heritage and remarkable achievements in music theory.
2. No, it doesn't, it still exists in modern China.
3. Yes, it is.

TEST 2

I.

1. Music makes me feel happy.
2. You should book the tickets in advance.
3. Sport is a popular part of school life.
4. The film has a happy ending.
5. I prefer watching love films to detective films.

II.

- 1 I'm going to stay in Athens.
- 2 Natalia's going to sell her car.
- 3 They aren't going to change their minds.
- 4 We're going to get a dog.
- 5 It isn't going to rain.
- 6 Carlos isn't going to like it.
- 7 Are you going to have a holiday this year.
8. When are they going to buy a new computer?

III.

1. She didn't become a teacher until 1990.
2. I am interested in studying English.
3. It was not until yesterday that he came to see me.
4. We haven't gone to the cinema for over two years.
5. We find it a waste of time to watch TV.

IV.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. magnificently | 2. performances | 3. interesting |
| 4. unrealistic | 5. Basically | 6. special |

V. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

UNIT 15

TEST 1

I.

/ ð /	/ θ /
th ough th en clo th es bro th er th at	th ought mou th birth th day th ing th ink

II.

1. ND – , which was on time yesterday.
2. D -- whom told me you weren't in
3. ND – , whom I told you about,
4. D -- who are violent to children
5. ND – , whom you saw yesterday,
6. D -- which had an accident
7. D -- who smoked forty cigarettes a day
8. ND - , who is taxi driver,

- III. 1. Although 2. Because 3. Because 4. Although
5. Because 6. Although 7. Although 8. Because

IV.

1. The student who / that was asleep in class today has got extra homework now.
2. The bus which / that goes past my house leaves at 7:00.
3. Tina's boyfriend, whom I really don't like, was at the party.
4. The dog which / that ate your dinner belongs to my neighbour.
5. The film which / that is on TV tonight is very funny.
6. Our house, which I bought two years ago is in the city center.
7. Linda, whom I have just spoken to / to whom I have just spoken, is interested in you.
8. The man who / that lives next door is a teacher.

- V. 1. seat 2. center 3. manufactures 4. products
5. settlement 6. town 7. establishment 8. capital

TEST 2

- I. 1. I thought Mr. Smith was thirty-three.
2. The rose that you gave me are beautiful.
3. Where is London situated?
4. She spent much money on clothes.
5. Next Thursday will be my birthday.

II.

1. Although chemicals are beneficial to man, they also cause risks.
2. Jane wanted to finish her reading although she was very hungry.
3. A lot of shoots are coming out of the ground although the soil is dry and hard.
4. Although the farmers needed the rain, the sudden downpour ruined their crops.
5. Although I drank two cups of coffee this morning, I still felt asleep.
6. Although it was raining, we decided to go anyway.
7. Although the film has an unhappy ending, I like it very much.
8. They made friends immediately although it was only the first time they met.

III. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. B

IV.

1. The streets are not busy although today is Sunday.
2. Although most students dislike English courses, they must take them in order to graduate.
3. Although I respect him a lot, I must tell him he was too wrong.
4. He scored highly on the exam although he had a headache.
5. Although the dolphin lives in the sea, it is not a fish – it's a mammal.
6. Although Volkswagen cars are cheap, they last a long time.
7. Jane works as a store clerk although she has a Master's degree.
8. I decided to accept the job although the salary was low.

V. 1. attractions 2. city 3. boats 4. considered
5. styles 6. churches 7. Modern 8. pollution

TEST 3

I. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D

II.

1. Although *it rained a lot*, we enjoyed our holiday.
2. Although *he read the text over and over again*, he could not remember it.
3. The students may not understand the grammar rules although *they do many grammar exercises*.
4. Although *he hurried to school*, he was late.
5. I could drink the tea although *it was hot*.
6. Although *it is dark*, she can read the letter.
7. Although *the parents walked quickly*, the children could follow them.
8. I can still hear the noise coming from the street although *I have closed the door*.

- III. 1. Everest, **which** is the highest mountain in the world, is in Nepal.
 2. What's the **name** of the book which / that you want me to read?
 3. The businessman that / whom I saw last night was very rich.
 4. Budapest, **which** is on the Danube, is a beautiful city.
 5. The teacher **to whom** the letter was addressed was not at school today.
 6. This is the **man** whose son is so clever.
 7. Oxford **University**, which is one of the oldest in the world, has many different colleges.
 8. The car **which** / **that** was stolen was a Mercedes.

IV.

1. Although 2. although 3. in spite of 4. although
 5. In spite of 6. Although 7. although 8. In spite of

V.

1. which / that 5. who / that
 2. whom / that 6. which / that
 3. which / that 7. which / that
 4. whose 8. whose

- VI. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b

UNIT 16

TEST 1

- I. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C
 II. 1. more expensive 5. darker
 2. newer 6. wetter
 3. unhappier 7. prettier
 4. more exciting 8. more popular
 III. 1. worse 2. easier 3. bigger 4. more difficult
 5. farther 6. happier 7. shorter 8. better
 IV. 1. the smallest 2. easier 3. the longest
 4. more difficult 5. more important 6. The most famous
 7. The worst 8. taller 9. the heaviest
 V. 1. population 3. ethnically 5. basin 7. remote
 2. battle 4. make up 6. capital 8. border

TEST 2

I.

1. / 'ledʒənd /: legend
 2. / 'herɪtɪdʒ /: heritage
 3. / 'flʌrɪʃ /: flourish
 4. / 'mɜ:tʃənt /: merchant
 5. / ,mɔ:sə'li:əm /: mausoleum
 6. / 'skɒlə(r) /: scholar

- II. 1. x 2. x 3. C 4. x 5. C 6. C 7. x 8. C
 III. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A
 IV.

1. She is **the most beautiful** woman I have ever seen.
2. Betty is **(much) smarter than** her classmates.
3. Yesterday was **the coldest** day of the year.
4. This building is **more expensive** than / as **expensive as** that one.
5. The examination was **more difficult** than we expected.
6. This room is **more comfortable than** the opposite one.
7. What's **the longest** river in the world?
8. Jenny looks **(much) older than** her sister.

- V. 1. architecture 5. flower
 2. Pagoda 6. Longevity
 3. image 7. construction
 4. annals 8. worship

TEST 3

I.

	/ 3 /	/ f /
dish	☐	☒
ensure	☐	☒
confusion	☒	☐
shopping	☐	☒
English	☐	☒
Asia	☒	☐
special	☐	☒
message	☒	☐

II.

1. Gina is a **better** diver than Carla.
2. Charlie was more talented than Jamie.
3. Robert is more ambitious than Rosie.
4. The rain yesterday was worse than today.
5. Euan is happier than Bobbie.
6. This week's lecture was more interesting than **last week's**.
7. The city is noisier than the country.
8. Jemma was braver than me.

III.

1. Susan's hair is shorter than Betty's
2. November is the coldest month of the year.
3. My sister Elaine is younger than my brother Fred.

4. Detective films are more interesting than western films.
5. Germany is an older country than the U.S.
6. That house over there is the oldest building in the town.
7. Who is prettier, Jane or Mary?
8. In summer the day is longer than the night.

IV.

- 1 The distance from Sydney to Madrid is **farther** than the distance from New York to London.
- 2 David's kitchen is very dirty. Mine is much **cleaner**.
- 3 That film was terrible. In fact, it's **the worst** film I've ever seen.
- 4 Generally speaking, the coffee in Spain and Italy is **better** than the coffee you get in Britain.
- 5 Riding a motorbike is **more dangerous** than driving a car.
- 6 One night at The Ritz is more expensive / more luxurious than a week in The Holiday Inn.
- 7 Rolls Royce makes some of the most luxurious / the most expensive cars in the world.
- 8 If you buy **the cheapest**, you won't get the best.

V.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. wonder | 3. fortress | 5. landmark | 7. marvel |
| 2. leading | 4. trace | 6. secrets | 8. legends |

TEST YOURSELF F

(Units 15 – 16)

TEST 1

I.

	/θ/	/ð/	/ʒ/	/ʃ/
1. pleasure	☐	☐	☒	☐
2. other	☐	☒	☐	☐
3. washing	☐	☐	☐	☒
4. television	☐	☐	☒	☐
5. thing	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. special	☐	☐	☐	☒
7. they	☐	☒	☐	☐
8. thick	☒	☐	☐	☐

II.

1. A teacher *is someone who teaches as a profession.*
2. A doctor *is someone who gives people medical treatment.*
3. A painter *is someone who paints pictures.*
4. An actor *is someone who acts in plays, movies, or television.*
5. A conductor *is someone who controls an orchestra or choir.*
6. A cleaner *is someone whose occupation is cleaning.*
7. A student *is someone who is studying at a school, college, or university.*
8. A novelist *is someone who writes novels.*

III.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. the closest | 5. the biggest |
| 2. the largest | 6. the most powerful |
| 3. the most brilliant | 7. the oldest |
| 4. the hottest | 8. the most beautiful |

IV. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. A

V.

1. San Francisco is in California of the United States.
2. Yes, we can.
3. They are the Trans American Pyramid, the Golden Gate Bridge, the island of Alcatraz and Lombard Street.
4. The island of Alcatraz is famous because it used to be a prison.
5. Yes, it was.

TEST 2

I. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

II.

1. incorrect → I like novels **which/that** deal with philosophical questions.
2. incorrect → The company did not want to hire a man **whose** experience was so limited.
3. correct
4. incorrect → She wore a dress **which/that** everyone considered extravagant.
5. correct
6. correct
7. incorrect → John did not want to do business with a man **who/that** had been in prison.
8. correct

III. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B

IV.

1. **Although** she disliked coffee, she drank it to keep herself warm.

2. Mary will take a plane **in spite of** her dislike of flying.
3. **Although** Marcy was sad after losing the contest, she managed to smile.
4. We took many pictures **despite** the cloudy sky.
5. **Even though** she had a poor memory, the old woman told interesting stories to the children.
6. **In spite of** his frequent absences, he has managed to pass the test.
7. Nancy told me the secret **though** she had promised not to do so.
8. We plan to buy a ticket for the drawing **even though** we know we will not win a prize.

V.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

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